Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

JOSEPH W. HAMPTON,——"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—*Madison.*——Editor and Publisher.

VOLUME 1, { CHARLOTTE, N. C., APRIL 6, 1841. { NUMBER 5.

TERMS:

The "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is published weekly, a *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if paid in advance; or *Three Dollars*, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure *six* subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of *ten* subscribers may have the paper one year for *Twenty Dollars* in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay;—and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least ONE MONTH before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at *One Dollar* per square for the first insertion, and *Twenty-five Cents* for each continuance—except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged *twenty-five per cent.* higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars*, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

Mecklenburg Jeffersonian

THE present is the first effort that has been made to establish an organ at the birth-place of American Independence, through which the doctrines of the Democratic Party could be freely promulgated and defended—in which the great principles of Liberty and Equality for which the ALEXANDERS, the POLKS, and their heroic compatriots perilled their all on the 20th May, 1775, could at all times find an unshrinking advocate. Its success rests chiefly with the Republican party of Mecklenburg—and to them, and the Republicans of the surrounding country the appeal is now made for support.

The Jeffersonian will assume as its political creed, those landmarks of the Republican Party, the doctrines set forth in the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions of 1798—believing, as the undersigned does, that the authors of these papers, who bore a conspicuous part in framing our system of Government, were best qualified to hand down to posterity a correct exposition of its true spirit—the best judges of what powers were delegated by, and what reserved to, the States.

It will oppose, as dangerous to our free institutions, the spirit of *monopoly*, which has been stealthily, but steadily increasing in the country from the foundation of our Government. The most odious feature in this system is, that it robs the MANY, *imperceptibly*, to enrich the FEW;—It clothes a few wealthy individuals with power not only to control the wages of the [illegible] but also at their pleasure to wholly or depress the commerce and business of the whole country—exciting a spirit of extravagance, which it terminates in pecuniary ruin, and too often the moral degradation of its victims. This system must be *thoroughly reformed*, before we can hope to see settled prosperity smile alike upon all our citizens. To aid in producing this *reform*, will be one of the main objects of the Jeffersonian. It will war against *exclusive privileges*, or *partial legislation*, under whatever guise granted by our Legislatures: and, therefore, will oppose the chartering of a United States Bank, Internal Improvements by the Federal Government, a revival of the Tariff System, and the new federal scheme of the General Government assuming to pay to foreign money changers *two hundred millions of dollars*, borrowed by a few States for local purposes.

As a question of vital importance to the South, and one which, from various causes, is every day assuming a more momentous and awful aspect, the Jeffersonian will not fail to keep its readers regularly and accurately advised of the movements of the Northern Abolitionists. It must be evident to all candid observers, that a portion of the party press of the South have hitherto been too silent on this subject. We shall, therefore, without the fear of being denounced as an alarmist, lend our humble aid to assist in awakening the People of the South to due vigilance and a sense of their real danger.

While a portion of the columns of the Jeffersonian will be devoted to political discussion, the great interests of MORALS, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, and the MECHANIC ARTS, shall not be neglected. With the choicest selections on these subjects, and a due quantity of light reading, the Editor hopes to render his sheet agreeable and profitable to all classes in society.

Orders for the paper, *postage paid*, addressed to the "Editor of the Jeffersonian, Charlotte, N. C.," will be promptly complied with.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for the paper, in receiving and forwarding the names of subscribers and their subscriptions.

☞ The Terms of the paper will be found above.

JOS. W. HAMPTON.

Charlotte, March 5, 1841.

PROSPECTUS

Of a political newspaper, to be issued from the office of "The North Carolina Standard," to be entitled

THE EXTRA STANDARD:

THOMAS LORING, *EDITOR.*

THE EXTRA STANDARD is intended to accommodate those of our fellow-citizens who desire a cheap publication, containing sound political doctrines, and the news of the day; and will be published semi-monthly.

The Editor will endeavor to make this publication acceptable to the public; especially that portion who are friendly to democratic Republican principles.

The price will be $1 per year, payable in all cases in advance. As the price is low, the terms must be complied with—no paper will be sent to any one without the amount of ONE DOLLAR *in advance*, and all papers will be discontinued at the end of the year, unless the advance for the second year is sent by the time the first expires.

Twelve copies will be sent to one address, for one year, or to different individuals, on the payment of *ten dollars* in advance.

A *specimen number* will be issued in a few days.

Should the subscription justify the undertaking, the first number will be issued about the 1st of May next.

T. LORING.

Raleigh, March 3, 1841.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to me for Beef, either by note or account, are hereby notified that my papers are now in the hands of Wm. Means for collection. Those who see proper to make immediate payment, can do so without cost, otherwise I must not be blamed for the consequences.

THOMAS GOODLAKE.

March 16, 1841. 2-3

State of North Carolina.

By His Excellency, JOHN M. MOREHEAD, Governor, Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief, in and over the State aforesaid:

WHEREAS, I have been duly informed by the Proclamation of His Excellency, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, President of the United States, that the last Monday of May next, (being the 31st day thereof,) has been fixed upon by him for the meeting of the first Session of the twenty-seventh Congress of the United States: an event which renders it expedient and necessary that the Election for the Representatives from this State in the next Congress should be held at an earlier day than the usual time of holding said Elections: Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority in me vested, by an Act of the General Asembly of this State entitled "An Act concerning the mode of choosing Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States," (Revised Statutes of N. C., Chapter 72d,) and to the end, that the freemen of this State may be duly represented in the next Congress, at its first session commencing as aforesaid, I do issue this my Proclamation, hereby commanding and requiring all Sheriffs and other Returning Officers of the several Counties composing each Congressional District, to cause Polls to be opened and kept, and Elections to be held, for Representatives to the next Congress of the United States on Thursday, the thirteenth day of May next, at the places established by law in their respective Counties, for holding said Elections. And I do further command and require said Sheriffs, and other Returing Officers, to meet for the purpose of comparing the Polls, at the times and places prescribed by law for that purpose. And I do, by this, my proclamation, further "require the Freemen of this State, to meet in their respective Counties, at the time" aforesaid, and "at the places established by law, then and there to give their votes for Representatives" in the next Congress.

(L. S.) Done at the City of Raleigh, this the twenty-second day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty-fifth.

J. M. MOREHEAD.

By the Governor:

JA: T. LITTLEJOHN, Pri. Sec. 4-3

Farmers' Register.

THE recent Union of the CAROLINA PLANTER with the FARMERS' REGISTER, and the consequent addition to the subscription list of about 1,000 names, will enable the publisher to add something forthwith to the privileges and advantages before offered to subscribers. These additional advantages will be seen in the third premium, which is now added below, and in the advertised prices of back volumes annexed:

CONDITIONS OF THE FARMERS' REGISTER

TO BE COMMENCED JANUARY, 1841.

ARTICLE I. The Farmers' Register is published in monthly numbers, of 64 large octavo pages each, at $5 a year, *payable in advance*. [See, also, "Premiums" below.] It is now also issued (and consisting of nearly the same matter) weekly, in a single sheet of 16 pages octavo. Price and conditions the same for both publications.

II. All mail payments must be made in bank notes, or checks, of PAR VALUE IN VIRGINIA—or otherwise, of a CITY bank of the State in which the subscriber resides;* and all letters to the publisher (except such as contain articles for publication,) must be *post paid*; and the publisher assumes the risk of loss by mail-carriage of all letters and remittances conforming to the foregoing conditions, and which have been properly committed to the mail, or to the hands of a postmaster.†

III. If a subscription is not directed to be discontinued before the first number of the next volume has been published, it will be taken as a continuance for another year. Subscriptions must commence with the beginning of some one volume, and will not be taken for less than a year's publication.

IV. The mutual obligations of the publisher and subscriber, for the year, are fully incurred as soon as the first number of the volume is issued; and after that time, no discontinuance of a subscription will be permitted. Nor will a subscription be discontinued for any earlier notice, while any thing thereon remains due, unless at the option of the Editor.

PREMIUMS *in extra copies, offered in consideration of either advanced or early payments.*—1st. To every subscriber who shall pay for vol. 9, *strictly* according to the above conditions, (in articles I. and II.) before the 31st January, (when No. 1. will be issued) an extra copy of the same shall be sent; or instead, if preferred by him and so ordered, a copy of either vol. 7, or vol. 8. In like manner, at same rate of deduction, any one person may obtain any number of copies to supply others.

2d. To every subscriber, not thus paying *in advance* of the publication, but who shall do so, and in all other respects comply with the above conditions before June 30th, an extra copy of either vol. 7 or vol. 8 shall be sent; and the same to every new subscriber, paying as above required (in Art. I. and II.) at the time of his subscription being ordered.

3d. Every subscriber who has received all the back volumes of the Farmers' Register, and who may be entitled by his payment to either of the foregoing premiums, instead of them may, at his choice, and by his direction, be credited for vol. 10, to be issued in 1842.

REMARKS.—Any extra copy, sent as above stated, will be directed only to the *name* of the individual entitled to it as a premium; but sent to any postoffice that may be desired. The sending of every such *extra* copy will cease with the volumes; but the like arrangement may be renewed, and similar advantages obtained by any subscriber hereafter, upon the renewed performance of like conditions.

No agents or general collectors are employed for the Farmers' Register. But any subscriber, postmaster, or other person, may obtain for his own profit the large allowances offered in the foregoing premiums, by procuring the benefits to the publication for which the premiums are offered. Address

EDMUND RUFFIN.

Petersburg, Va., Oct. 31, 1840.

* It will be *again* required, (as formerly), that mail payments shall be made in the notes or checks of *specie-paying banks*, should any such banks be in operation in the States in which subscribers severally reside. Until then, the publisher, like all other creditors, and laborers at fixed prices, must submit, as now, to be defrauded by the operation of the non-specie paying banking system, of the difference in value between the *best* of such bank paper and specie.

† "A postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself." (Signed) Amos Kendall, Postmaster-General.

Warrants, Casas, and Casa Bonds for Sale at this Office.

Mr. Madison's Report—CONCLUDED.

When the Constitution was under the discussions which preceded its ratification, it is well known, that great apprehensions were expressed by many, lest the omission of some positive exception from the powers delegated, of certain rights, and of the freedom of the press particularly, might expose them to danger of being drawn by construction within some of the powers vested in Congress; more especially of the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying their other powers into execution. In reply to this objection, it was invariably urged to be a fundamental and characteristic principle of the Constitution, that all powers not given by it were reserved; that no powers were given beyond those enumerated in the Constitution, and such as were fairly incident to them; that the power over the rights in question, and particularly over the press, was neither among the enumerated powers, nor incident to any of them; and consequently that an exercise of any such power, would be manifest usurpation. It is painful to remark how much the arguments now employed in behalf of the Sedition Act, are at variance with the reasoning which then justified the Constitution, and invited its ratification.

From this picture of the subject, resulted the interesting question in so many of the Conventions, whether the doubts and dangers ascribed to the Constitution, should be removed by any amendments previous to the ratification, or be postponed, in confidence that as far as they might be proper, they would be introduced in the form provided by the Constitution. The latter course was adopted; and in most of the States, ratifications were followed by the propositions and instructions for rendering the Constitution more explicit, and more safe to the rights not meant to be delegated by it. Among those rights the freedom of the press, in most instances, is particularly and emphatically mentioned. The firm and very pointed manner in which it is asserted in the proceedings of the Convention of this State, will be hereafter seen.

first Congress that assembles thus [illegible] tion, proposed certain amendments, which have since, by the necessary ratifications, been made a part of it; among which amendments is the article containing, among other prohibitions on the Congress, an express declaration that they should make no law abridging the freedom of the press.

Without tracing further the evidence on this subject, it would seem scarcely possible to doubt, that no power whatever over the press was supposed to be delegated by the Constitution, as it originally stood; and that the amendment was intended as a positive and absolute reservation of it.

But the evidence is still stronger. The proposition of amendments made by Congress, is introduced in the following terms:

"The Convention of a number of the States, having at the time of their adopting the Constitution expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstructions or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added; and as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government, will best insure the beneficent ends of its institution."

Here is the most satisfactory and authentic proof, that the several amendments proposed, were to be considered as either declaratory or restrictive; and whether the one or the other, as corresponding with the desire expressed by a number of the States, and as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government.

Under any other construction of the amendment relating to the press, than that it declared the press to be wholly exempt from the power of Congress, the amendment could neither be said to correspond with the desire expressed by a number of the States, nor be calculated to extend the ground of public confidence in the Government.

Nay, more; the construction employed to justify the "Sedition Act," would exhibit a phenomenon, without a parrallel in the political world. It would exhibit a number of respectable States, as denying first, that any power over the press was delegated by the constitution, as proposing next that an amendment to it should explicitly declare that no such power was delegated; and finally as concurring in an amendment actually recognizing or delegating such a power.

Is then the Federal Government, it will be asked, destitute of every authority for restraining the licentiousness of the press, and for shielding itself against the libellous attacks which may be made on those who administer it?

The constitution alone can answer this question. If no such power be expressly delegated, and if it be not both necessary and proper to carry into execution an express power; above all, if it be expressly forbidden, by a declaratory amendment to the Constitution, the answer must be that the Federal Government is destitute of all such authority.

And might it not be asked in turn, whether it is not more probable under all the circumstances which have been reviewed, that the authority should be withheld by the Constitution, than that it should be left to a vague and violent construction; whilst so much pains were bestowed in enumerating other powers, and so many less important powers are included in the enumeration?

Might it not be likewise asked, whether the anxious circumspection which dictated so many *peculiar* limitations on the general authority, would be unlikely to exempt the press altogether from that authority? The peculiar magnitude of some of the powers necessarily committed to the Federal Government; the peculiar duration required for the functions of some of its departments; the peculiar distance of the seat of its proceedings from the great body of its constituents; and the peculiar difficulty of circulating an adequate knowledge of them through any other channel; will not these considerations, some or other of which produced other exceptions from the powers of ordinary Governments, altogether, account for the policy of binding the hand of the Federal Government from touching at all the channel which alone can give efficacy to its responsibility to its constituents; and of leaving those who administer it to a remedy for their injured reputations, under the same laws, and in the same tribunals, which protect their lives, their liberties, and their properties.

But the question does not turn either on the wisdom of the Constitution, or on the policy which gave rise to its particular organization. It turns on the actual meaning of the instrument; by which it has appeared, that a power over the press is clearly excluded from the number of powers delegated to the Federal Government.

3. And, in the opinion of the committee, well may it be said, as the resolution concludes with saying, that the unconstitutional power exercised over the press by the "Sedition Act," ought "more than any other, to produce universal alarm; because it is levelled against that right of freely examining public characters and measures, and of free communication among the people thereon, which has ever been justly deemed the only effectual guardian of every other right."

Without scrutinizing minutely into all the provisions of the "Sedition Act," it will be sufficient to cite so much of section 2, as follows:—"And be it further enacted, that if any person shall write, print, utter, or publish, or shall cause or procure to be written, printed, uttered, or published, or shall knowingly and willingly assist or aid in writing, printing, uttering, or publishing any false, scandalous, and malicious writing or writings against the Government of the United States, or either House of the Congress of the United States, *with an intent to defame the said Government, or either House of the said Congress, or the President, or to bring them, or either of them, into contempt or disrepute; or to excite against them, or either or any of them, the hatred of the good people of the United States, &c. Then such persons being thereof convicted before any court of the United States, having jurisdiction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, and by imprisonment not exceeding two years.*"

On this part of the act, the following observations present themselves:

1. The Constitution supposes that the President, the Congress, and each of its Houses, may not discharge their trusts, either from defect of judgment or other causes. Hence they are all made responsible [illegible] elections; and the President the returning periods of ted with very great powers, is, as a further guard, subjected to an intermediate impeach[illegible] entrusted

2. Should it happen, as the constitution supposes it may happen, that either of these branches of the Government may not have duly discharged its trust; it is natural and proper, that according to the cause and degree of their faults, they should be brought into contempt or disrepute and incur the hatred of the people.

3. Whether it has, in any case, happened that the procedings of either, or all of those branches evinces such a violation of duty as to justify a contempt, a disrepute, or hatred among the people, can only be determined by a free examination thereof, and a free communication among the people thereon.

4. Whenever it may have actually happened, that proceedings of that sort are chargeable on all or either of the branches of the Government, it is the duty as well as the right of intelligent and faithful citizens to discuss and promulge them freely, as well to control them by the censorship of the public opinion, as to promote a remedy according to the rules of the Constitution. And it cannot be avoided, that those who are to apply the remedy must feel, in some degree, a contempt or hatred against the transgressing party.

5. As the act was passed on July 14, 1798, and is to be in force until March 3, 1801, it was, of course, that during its continuance, two elections of the entire House of Representatives, an election of a part of the Senate, and an election of a President were to take place.

6. That consequently, during all these elections, intended by the constitution to preserve the purity, or to purge the faults of the administration, the great remedial rights of the people were to be exercised, and the responsibility of their public agents to be skreened, under the penalties of this act.

May it not be asked of every intelligent friend to the liberties of this country, whether the power exercised in such an act as this, ought not to produce great and universal alarm? Whether a rigid execution of such an act, in time past, would not have repressed that information and communication among the people which is indispensable to the just exercise of their electoral rights? And whether such an act, if made perpetual, and inforced with rigour, would not, in time to come, either destroy our free system of government, or prepare a convulsion that might prove equally fatal to it?

In answer to such questions, it has been pleaded that the writings and publications forbidden by the act, are those only which are false and malicious, and intended to defame; and merit is claimed for the privilege allowed to authors to justify, by proving the truth of their publications, and for the limitations to which the sentence of fine and imprisonment is subjected.

To those who concurred in the act, under the extraordinary belief that the opinion lay between the passing of such an act, and leaving in force the common law of libels, which punishes truth equally with falsehoods; and submits fine and imprisonment to the inedfinite discretion of the court, the merit of good intentions ought surely not to be refused. A like merit may perhaps be due for the discontinuance of the corporal punishment, which the common law also leaves to the discretion of the court. This merit of intention, however, would have been greater, if the several mitigations had not been limited to so short a period; and the apparent inconsistency would have been avoided between justifying the act at one time, by contrasting it with the rigors of the commom law otherwise in force; and at another time, by appealing to the nature of the crisis, as requiring the temporary rigor exerted by the act.

But, whatever may have been the meritorious intentions of all or any who contributed to the sedition act, a very few reflections will prove, that its baleful tendency is little diminished by the privilege of giving in evidence the truth of the matter contained in political writings.

In the first place, where simple and naked facts alone are in question, there is sufficient difficulty in some cases, and sufficient trouble and vexation in all, of meeting a prosecution from the Government, with the full and formal proof necessary in a court of law.

But in the next place, it must be obvious to the plainest minds that opinions and inferences and conjectural observations, are not only in many cases inseparable from the facts, but may often be more the objects of the prosecution than the facts themselves; or may even be altogether abstracted from particular facts; and that opinion and inferences, and conjectural observations, cannot be subjects of that kind of proof which appertains to facts, before a court of law,

Again: It is no less obvious, that the *intent* to defame or bring into contempt or disrepute, or hatred, which is made a condition of the offence created by the act, cannot prevent its pernicious influence, on the freedom of the press. For, omitting the enquiry, how far the malice of the intent is an inference of the law from the mere publication; it is manifestly impossible to punish the intent to bring those who administer the government into disrepute or contempt, without striking at the right of freely discussing public characters and measures: because those who engage in such discussions, must expect and *intend* to excite these unfavorable sentiments, so far as they may be thought to be deserved. To prohibit, therefore, the intent to excite those unfavorable sentiments against those who administer the Government, is equivalent to a prohibition of the actual excitement of them; and to prohibit the actual excitement of them, is equivalent to a prohibition of discussions having that tendency and effect: which, again, is equualent to a protection of those who administer the Government, if they should at any time deserve the contempt or hatred of the people, against being exposed to it, by free animadversions on their characters and conduct. Nor can there be a doubt, if those in public trust be shielded by penal laws from such strictures of the press as may expose them to contempt or disrepute, or hatred, where they may deserve it, that in exact proportion as they may deserve to be exposed, will be the certainty and criminality of the intent to expose them and the vigilance of prosecuting and punishing it; nor a doubt, that a Government thus intrenched in penal statutes, against the just and natural effects of a culpable administration, will easily evade the responsibility which is essential to a faithful discharge of its duty.

more particularly the doctrine that the right of elective government. The value and efficacy of this right, depends on the knowledge of the comparative merits and demerits of the candidates for public trust, and on the equal freedom, consequently, of examining and discussing these merits and demerits of the candidates respectively. It has been seen, that a number of important elections will take place whilst the act is in force; although it should not be continued beyond the term to which it is limited. Should there happen, then, as is extremely probable in relation to some or other of these branches of the government, to be competitions between those who are, and those who are not, members of the government, what will be the situation of the competitors? Not equal; because the characters of the former will be covered by the "Sedition Act" from animadversions exposing them to disrepute among the people; whilst the latter may be exposed to the contempt of the people, without a violation of the act. What will be the situation of the people? Not free; because they will be compelled to make their election between competitors whose pretensions they are not permitted by the act equally to examine, to discuss, and to ascertain. And from both these situations, will not those in power derive an undue advantage for continuing themselves in it; which by impairing the right of election, endangers the blessings of the government founded on it?

It is with justice, therefore, that the General Assembly have affirmed in the resolution, as well that the right of freely examining public characters and measures, and of free communication thereon, is the only effectual guardian of every other right, as that this particular right is levelled at, by the power exercised in the "Sedition Act."

The resolution next in order is as follows:

"That this State having by its Convention, which ratified the Federal Constitution, expressly declared, that among other essential rights, "the liberty of conscience and of the press cannot be cancelled, abridged, restrained or modified by any authority of the United States, and from its extreme anxiety to guard these rights from every possible attack of sophistry and ambition, having with other States recommended an amendment for that purpose, which amendment was, in due time, annexed to the Constitution; it would mark a reproachful inconsistency, and criminal degeneracy, if an indifference were now shown to the most palpable violation of one of the rights thus declared and secured; and to the establishment of a precedent, which may be fatal to the other."

To place this resolution in its just light, it will be necessary to recur to the acts of ratification by Virginia, which stands in the ensuing form:

"We, the Delegates of the People of Virginia duly elected in pursuance of a recommendation from the General Assembly, and now met in Convention, having fully and freely investigated and discussed the proceedings of the Federal Convention, and being prepared as well as the most mature deliberation hath enabled us, to decide thereon; DO, in the name and in behalf of the People of Virginia, declare and make known, that the powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the people of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever the same shall be perverted to their injury or oppression; and that every power not granted thereby, remains with them and at their will. That therefore, no right of any denomination can be cancelled, abridged, restrained or modi-

fed, by the Congress, by the Senate or House of Representatives acting in any capacity, by the President, or any department or officer of the United States, except in those instances in which power is given by the Constitution for those purposes; and, that among other essential rights, the liberty of conscience and of the press, cannot be cancelled, abridged, restrained or modified by any authority of the United States."

Here is an express and solemn declaration by the Convention of the State, that they ratified the Constitution in the sense, that no right of any denomination can be cancelled, abridged, restrained or modified by the Government of the United States or any part of it; except in those instances in which power is given by the Constitution; and in the sense particularly, "that among other essential rights, the liberty of conscience and freedom of the press cannot be cancelled, abridged, restrained or modified, by any authority of the United States."

Words could not well express, in a fuller or more forcible manner, the understanding of the Convention, that the liberty of conscience and the freedom of the press, were *equally* and *completely* exempted from all authority whatever of the United States.

Under an anxiety to guard more effectually these rights against every possible danger, the Convention, after ratifying the Constitution, proceeded to prefix to certain amendments proposed by them, a declaration of rights, in which are two articles providing, the one for the liberty of conscience, the other for the freedom of speech and of the press.

Similar recommendations having proceeded from a number of other States; and Congress, as has been seen, having in consequence thereof, and with a view to extend the ground of public confidence, proposed, among other declaratory and restrictive clauses, a clause expressly securing the liberty of conscience and of the press, and Virginia having concurred in the ratification which made them a part of the Constitution, it will remain with a candid public to decide, whether it would not mark an inconsistency and degeneracy, if an indifference were now shewn to a palpable violation of one of those rights, the freedom of the press; and to a precedent therein, which may be fatal to the other, the free exercise of religion.

That the precedent established by the violation of the former of these rights, may, as is affirmed by the resolution, be fatal to the latter, appears to be demonstrable, by a comparison of the grounds on which they respectively rest; and from the scope of reasoning, by which the power over the former has been vindicated.

First. Both of these rights, the liberty of conscience and of the press, rest equally on the original ground of not being delegated by the Constitution, and consequently withheld from the Government. Any construction, therefore, that would attack the original security for the one, must have the like effect on the other.

Secondly. They are both equally secured by the supplement to the Constitution; being both included in the same amendment, made at the same time, and by the same authority. Any construction or argument, then, which would turn the amendment into a grant or acknowledgment of power with respect to the press, might be equally applied to the freedom of religion.

Thirdly. If it be admitted that the extent of the freedom of the press, secured by the amendment, is to be measured by the common law on this subject, the same authority may be resorted to, for the standard which is to fix the extent of the "free exercise of religion." It cannot be necessary to say what this standard would be; whether the common law be taken solely as the unwritten, or as varied by the written law of England.

Fourthly. If the words and phrases in the amendment, "~~are to~~ press, under the limitation that its freedom be not abridged, the same article results from the same consideration, for a power over the exercise of religion, under the limitation that its freedom be not prohibited.

For if Congress may regulate the freedom of the press, provided they do not abridge it, because it is said only, "they shall not abridge it," and is not said, "they shall make no law respecting it:" the analogy of reasoning is conclusive, that Congress may *regulate* and even *abridge* the free exercise of religion; provided they do not *prohibit* it; because it is said only "they shall not prohibit it; and is *not* said, "they shall make no law *respecting*, or no law *abridging* it."

The General Assembly were governed by the clearest reason, then, in considering the "Sedition Act," which legislates on the freedom of the press, as establishing a precedent that may be fatal to the liberty of conscience; and it will be the duty of all, in proportion as they value the security of the latter, to take the alarm at every encroachment on the former.

The two concluding resolutions only remain to be examined. They are in the words following:

"That the good people of this Commonwealth, having ever felt and continuing to feel the most sincere affection for their brethren of the other States; the truest anxiety for establishing and perpetuating the Union of all; and the most scrupulous fidelity to that Constitution, which is the pledge of mutual friendship, and the instrument of mutual happiness; for the General Assembly doth solemnly appeal to the like dispositions in the other States, in confidence that they will concur with this Commonwealth in declaring, as it does hereby declare, that the acts aforesaid are unconstitutional; and, that the necessary and proper measures will be taken by each, for co-operating with this State, in maintaining unimpaired, the authorities, rights and liberties reserved in the States respectively, or to the people.

"That the Governor be desired to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the Executive authority of each of the other States, with a request that the same may be communicated to the Legislature thereof; and that a copy be furnished to each of the Senators and Representatives, representing this State in the Congress of the United States."

The fairness and regularity of the course of the proceeding, here pursued, have not protected it against objections even from sources too respectable to be disregarded.

It has been said, that it belongs to the Judiciary of the United States, and not to the State Legislatures, to declare the meaning of the Federal Constitution.

But a declaration, that proceedings of the Federal Government are not warranted by the Constitution, is a novelty neither among the citizens, nor among the Legislatures of the States; or are the citizens or the Legislature of Virginia singular in the example of it.

Nor can the declarations of either, whether affirming or denying the constitutionality of measures of the Federal Government; or whether made before or after judicial decisions thereon, be deemed in any point of view, an assumption of the office of the Judge. The declarations, in such cases, are expressions of opinion, unaccompanied with any other effect than what they may produce on opinion, by exciting reflection. The expositions of the Judiciary, on the other hand, are carried into immediate effect by force. The former may lead to a change in the legislative expression of the general will; possibly to a change in the opinion of the Judiciary; the latter enforces the general will, whilst that will and that opinion continue unchanged.

And if there be no impropriety in declaring the unconstitutionality of proceedings in the Federal Government, where can be the impropriety of communicating the declaration to the other States, and inviting their concurrence in a like declaration? What is allowable for one must be allowable for all; and a free communication among the States, where the Constitution imposes no restraint, is as allowable among the State Governments as among other public bodies or private citizens. This consideration derives a weight that cannot be denied to it, from the relation of the State Legislatures to the Federal Legislature, as the immediate constituents of one of its branches.

The Legislatures of the States have a right also to originate amendments to the Constitution, by a concurrence of two-thirds of the whole number, in applications to Congress for the purpose. When new States are to be formed by a junction of two or more States or part of States, the Legislatures of the States concerned are, as well as Congress, to concur in the measure. The States have a right also to enter into agreements or compacts, with the consent of Congres. In all such cases a communication among them results from the object which is common to them.

It is lastly to be seen, whether the confidence expressed by the resolution, that the *necessary and proper measures* would be taken by the other States for co-operating with Virginia in maintaining the rights reserved to the States, or to the people, be in any degree liable to the objections which have been raised against it.

If it be lialbe to objections, it must be because either the object or the means are objectionable.

The object being to maintain what the Constitution has ordered is in itself a laudable object.

The means are expressed in the terms "the necessary and proper measures." A proper object was to be pursued by means both necessary and proper.

To find an objection, then, it must be shown that some meaning was annexed to these general terms, which was not proper; and, for this purpose, either, that the means used by the General Assembly were an example of improper means, or, that there were no proper means to which the terms could refer.

In the example given by the States, of declaring the Alien and Sedition acts to be unconstitutional, and of communicating the declaration of other States, no trace of improper means has appeared. And if the other States had concurred in making a like declaration, supported too, by the numerous applications flowing immediately from the people, it can scarcely be doubted, that these simple means would have been as sufficient, as they are unexceptionable.

It is not less certain that other means might have been employed, which are strictly within the limits of the Constitution. The Legislatures of the States might have made a direct representation to Congress, with a view to obtain a rescinding of the two offensive acts; or, they might have represented to their respective Senators in Congress, their wish, that two-thirds thereof would propose an explanatory amendment to the Constitution; or two-thirds of themselves, if such had been their option, might by an application to Congress, have obtained a Convention for the same object.

These several means, though not equally eligible in themselves, nor probably to the States, were all constitutionally open for consideration. And if the General Assembly, after declaring the two acts to be unconstitutional, the first and most obnoxious preceding [illegible] States a choice among the farther measures that might become necessary and proper, the reserve will not be misconstrued by liberal minds into any culpable imputation.

These observations appear to form a satisfactory reply to every objection which is not founded on a misconception of the terms employed in the resolutions. There is no other, however, which may be of too much importance not to be added. It cannot be forgotten, that among the arguments addressed to those who apprehend danger to liberty from the establishment of the General Government over so great a country, the appeal was emphatically made to the intermediate existance of the State Governments, between the people and that Government, to the vigilance with which they would descry the first symptoms of usurpation, and to the promptitude with which they would sound the alarm to the public. This argument was probably not without its effects; and if it was a proper one then, to recommend the establishment of the Constitution, it must be a proper one now, to assist in its interpretation.

The only part of the two concluding resolutions that remains to be noticed, is the repetition in the first of that warm effection to the Union and its members, and of that scrupulous fidelity to the Constitution, which have been invariably felt by the people of this State. As the proceedings were introduced with these sentiments, they could not be more properly closed than in the same manner.—Should there be any so far misled as to call in question the sincerity of these professions, whatever regret may be excited by the error, the General Assembly cannot descend into a discussion of it.—Those who have listened to the suggestion, can only be left to their own recollection of the part which this State has borne in the establishment of our national independence, in the establishment of our national Constitution, and in maintaining under it the authority and laws of the Union, without a single exception of internal resistance or commotion. By recurring to these facts, they will be able to convince themselves, that the representatives of the people of Virginia, must be above the necessity of opposing any other shield to attacks on their national patriotism, than their own conscientiousness, and the justice of an enlightened public; who will perceive in the resolutions themselves, the strongest evidence of attachment both to the Constitution and the Union, since it is only by maintaining the different Governments and the departments within their respective limits, that the blessings of either can be perpetuated.

The extensive view of the subject, thus taken by the Committee, has led them to report to the House, as the result of the whole, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the General Assembly, having carefully and respectfully attended to the proceedings of a number of the States, *in answer to the resolutions of December* 21, 1798, *and having accurately and fully re-examined and re-considered the latter, find it to be their indispensable duty* to adhere to the same as founded in truth, as consonant with the constitution, and as conducive to its preservation; and more especially to be their duty to renew, as they do hereby renew, their protest against "the Alien and Sedition acts," as palpable and alarming infractions of the Constitution.

A sound remark, and true doctrine.—In the admirable letter of our late President, we find the following; which is as true as holy writ:—"I have had sufficient experience to satisfy me, that as long as I continued to merit the confidence of my *friends*, I should receive the condemnation of my *foes;* and that few political men are praised by the latter, *until they are about abandoning the former!*"

Mr. Van Buren's Letter.

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1840.

To His Excellency Gov. Reynolds:

SIR: Your friendly letter, accompanied by an address from the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, came to my hands yesterday.

I shall not attempt to disguise the great satisfaction I have derived from this honorable testimonial of respect and regard, rendered doubly valuable from the source whence it proceeded. Coming, as it obviously does, from the hearts of its authors, you may be assured it appeals directly to my own. It is given at a period when its motives cannot be misiterpreted, and conveys the feelings of a majority of the Representatives of a State second to none of this Union in the integrity of its political principles, its present prosperity, and future prospects.

No where has a strict and invariable adherence to the great principles of free government been attended with more beneficial consequences than in the State of Missouri. Founding their political faith on the simple, self-denying doctrines of the great apostle of liberty, and firmly resisting all the delusive seductions of systems which have only resulted in a sudden, evanescent prosperity, as suddenly followed by disasters and ruin, the inhabitants of Missouri have steadily pursued their course through all the vicissitudes of conflicting parties and antagonist principles, without despondency and without compromise, thus securing the uniform ascendency of Democratic men, as well as the adoption of Democratic measures in her councils, from the period of her admission into the Union until the present time.

The beneficial effects of a course so wise and so consistent are happily exemplified in the condition of the State. Free from the embarrassment of a public debt, and a consequent subjection to banking institutions and foreign capitalists, her unbounded resources remain unfettered, by the chains of dependence, her credit remains unimpaired, and her means are fully adequate to all her wants, without the infliction of new burdens on her citizens, or the anticipation of future resources to meet the present exigencies. With a mixed currency, composed of a well-balanced and harmonious co-operation of the standard of value and its paper representative, the latter always redeemable on demand, with light taxes, and no necessity for increasing them, and with a population extensively agricultural and mechanical—wise enough to know that industry, frugality, and temperence, are the only true sources of public and private prosperity, the only safeguards of Republican principles—the State of Missouri presents at this moment a most striking example of the wisdom and efficacy of the Democratic policy when steadily maintained, without the occasional interference of a counteracting influence, interrupting its salutary course, and sowing the seeds of difficulties which occupy years to overcome. Should the friends of Democratic principles wish to point out to the world an example of the results of their steady and practical application to the Government of mankind, they may turn to Missouri with gratification and triumph.

The legislative address which you have conveyed to me in such obliging terms, and most especially the resolutions subsequently adopted by the members in Convention, speak of me, in connection with the next Presidential election, in a way which makes a more particular notice of the subject on my part, consonant with that unreserved communication of my opinions and wishes in relation to public affairs which I have always maintained with my political friends.

Having, for years, been unceasingly assailed with the imputation of intriguing for the Presidency, I as to those by whom that nomination was made, to put these charges to the test, by declaring, in the face of my fellow-citizens, that I had neither solicited the aid, nor sought the support, of any man for that high and responsible station: unless my frank replies to the interrogatories of my countrymen in relation to public measures and political principles, together with my constant and sincere efforts to make myself worthy of their regard and confidence, were liable to that construction. For the truth of that declaration, I appealed to the hundreds of honorable men who composed the then recent Convention—to the numerous editors and politicians throughout the Union who had distinguished me by their preference—and to my personal correspondents and friends, not excepting the very considerable number of persons once my intimate associates, who in the fluctuations of politics, had been converted into opponents. I affirmed that in none of these classes, or in any other, was there a man who could truly say that I had solicited his political support, or with whom I had entered, or had sought to enter, into any arrangement to bring about the nomination I had then received, or to secure my elevation to the office of Chief Magistrate of the Union. I took occasion to add, that I trusted I should be excused by the liberal minded of all parties for thus speaking of my own course of conduct in reference to a point on which I had been so frequently assailed, and had hitherto continued silent—most especially as I alone could answer for it in relation to all my countrymen, though thousands might be ready to answer for themselves.

The result of this appeal was such as might confidently be expected from the truth in which it was founded; and not a voice was heard in contravention of the position I had assumed. It did not, however, relieve me from the assaults of my opponents: and in this I was not disappointed: for I had sufficient experience in such matters to satisfy me that as long as I continued to merit the confidence of my friends, I should receive the condemnation of my foes, and that few political men are praised by the latter until they are about abandoning the former. It however compelled them to change their position, and adopt new weapons of warfare.

The feelings and principles by which my conduct was then regulated, will also guide it in future; and my friends may rest assured that I will never place it out of my power to repeat, with perfect truth, the declaration I at that time felt myself called on to make.

I did not on that occasion, nor do I now, profess to be indifferent to a station to which every citizen of the United States may aspire, by just and honorable means, without in the least interfering with the rights of others, because I did not then, nor do I now, cherish such a feeling. To make myself worthy of the office of Chief Magistrate of the most powerful confederation of States that ever existed, and to occupy the highest station among men, if it could be gained without the sacrifice of my principles or my integrity, was, on the contrary, the object of my most earnest desire, as it may properly be that of every worthy member of this great community, where no man is precluded from obtaining the highest honors in the gift of his fellow-citizens.

The present occasion seems to me one which not only justifies but renders it incumbent on me to express myself with that perfect frankness, by which communications of this kind between friends and brethren of the same principles, should, in my opinion, always be characterized. I will, therefore, with your permission, proceed to state my sentiments on this last head a little more at large.

That I am deeply and gratefully impressed with the zeal and consistency of that regard and confidence, so fully manifested by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as well as by many others of my fellow-citizens in various other portions of the Union, under circumstances apparantly so discouraging, you cannot doubt for a moment. It is, on the contrary, in the unfeigned respect I cherished for those who have offered me these testimonials of continued attachments, that I find the strongest motives to meet them at the threshhold, by a free and frank expression of my views and feelings on the subject, indicated in these declarations of my friends.

I beg you, therefore, to believe me, when I inform you that the personal interest which I feel in the selection of a candidate for the next Presidency, is restricted to a consideration of the ultimate influence it may have on the final success of those great principles on which I have earnestly labored to administer this Government—which I have ever believed, and still believe, essential to the freedom and happiness of our common country, and with which I have always been content to stand or fall.

Although I might never feel myself at liberty to shrink from any and every responsibility which it may please the Democracy of the United States to impose on me, and which is consistent with the respect due to the people on account of the high station I have had by their choice, I should, nevertheless, be not merely as well, but better, satisfied at seeing those great objects accomplished under the auspices of some one of the numerous names to be found in the ranks of Democracy, whose talents, character, and services, though they richly merit, have not yet received, the highest rewards of the people.

My political friends every where will, I hope and believe, do me the justice to regard this declaration, made in the fulness of a grateful heart, as indicating with absolute sincerety the feelings by which I am actuated. They are made upon a consideration of the subject, so full and so mature as to exempt the views and opinions they express, as far as belongs to human determination, from all liability to change.

No one can expect or should desire to be always in office under a Government and institutions like ours; and I have enjoyed that privilege long enough to satisfy my utmost ambition.

With regard to that vital consideration, which in the estimation of a well organized mind and an honest heart, will always be more deep and impressive than the mere trappings of office—I mean the consciousness of rectitude of purpose and the estimation of friends—I think I cannot be mistaken in believing that I could, under no circumstances, hope to do better. If, therefore, there be any political supporters who are or who may hereafter be induced by any consideration personal to myself, by a respect to my feelings under a supposition that they may have been wounded or embittered by a defeat incurred in defence of their principles, to bring me forward again as a candidate for re-election, I beg them, in justice to myself, to dismiss all such motives form their minds, I cherish no such feelings, and require no new proofs of the confidence and good will of those who have sustained me in success and rallied around me in defeat. The circumstances under which the Democracy of my native county, of my native State, and of the sister States, have raised me from the first to the last step of advancement, the opportunities they have afforded me to exemplify to the world the principles by which I have been governed, and the indomitable spirit with which they have sustained me in the late struggle to baffle the exertions and appliances of selfish and political interests combined against me, and against the measures which I have uniformly advocated upon the [illegible] impose upon me an obligation lasting as life, and leaving on my heart a debt of gratitude I can never discharge.

It will be time enough hereafter for the Democracy to designate its candidate. It is not to be disguised that feelings of personal kindness towards myself, and for which I cannot be too grateful, have been among the motives for thus early designating me for the station from which I have just retired. This feeling constitutes a dangerous ingredient in political operations, and from no one could an attempt to check it proceed more properly than from myself. Preparations for the next Presidential election are not, on this occasion, and at this crisis, liable to the ordinary objection of prejudging the conduct of the incumbent for the time being, inasmuch as he will, at all events, retire at the expiration of the constitutional term.

The most appropriate as well as most useful exertion which can be made at this time by our friends, is in adopting the best measures and means in their power for the explanation and diffusion of their principles, the detection of falsehoods, and the dissemination of truth among the great body of the people, leaving the selection of their candidate to a more suitable period. In the latter, the Democracy never had less to apprehend from dissension among its members, since there has not, according to my best judgment, ever been a moment when the noble and patriotic sentiment advanced by your distinguished representative, "Every thing for the cause—nothing for men"—was so universal among the supporters of our principles.

In the efforts to be made by the great Democracy of the United States for re-establishing the ascendency of their principles in the administration of the General Government, I shall be placed, in many respects, by the station I have occupied and the known sentiments of the people in reference to the conduct becomming the position in which I stand, in the situation of an observer only. But it will not, I assure you, be that of one indifferent to the result. I can never while I live, look on an unconcerned spectator where the great principles to the establishment of which I have devoted the best years of my life, and the success of which, I am assured, is essential to the welfare of my country, are at issue, and my friends are struggling for their preservation with the stern energies of men conscious of the justice of their cause, and animated by the full assurance of its ultimate triumph.

I cannot close this communication without expressing my sincere acknowledgments for the friendly expressions of regard and confidence conveyed in your letter, and assuring you that they added much to the gratification I received from the honorable testimonial by which it was accompanied.

Respectfully your friend and fellow-citizen,

M. VAN BUREN.

The future residence of Mr Van Buren, is to be at Kinderhook, in the mansion of the late Judge William P. Van Ness. It is a retired, but very pleasant situation, standing upon the old poast-road, about two miles from the village, in the direction of Hudson. The edifice is of convenient size, and has been thoroughly repaired for its new and distinguished occupant.—[Pennsylvanian.

"*What shadows we are and what shadows we pursue.*"—It is stated on good authority, that Judge Barbour, whose recent decease at Washington was so sudden, wrote a letter to his family on the evening of his death. He stated to them that his health was never better, and his prospect of returning to his home in Virginia to him was delightful. The mail following the one which conveyed this letter, carried the heart-rending intelligence of his death!

MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

Tuesday Morning, April 6, 1841.

Democratic Republican Nomination for Congress:

GREEN W. CALDWELL,

OF MECKLENBURG.

CANDIDATES FOR CLERKS.

☞ We are requested by a number of citizens from all parts of the County to announce CHARLES T. ALEXANDER, Jr., a candidate at the next August election, for the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.

We have also been similarly requested to announce JENNINGS B. KERR, Esq., a candidate at the same time for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Superior Court.

We are authorized to announce B. OATS, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court, at the next election.

Charlotte, March 30, 1841. fe

☞ We deem it due to the manufacturers to state, that the Press and Type on which the "*Jeffersonian*" is printed, were purchased at the Foundry of *Wm. Hagar & Co.*, New York—the Press manufactured by *R. Hoe* & Co. We were under the necessity of leaving the selection and furnishing a stock of materials entirely to the discretion of Messrs. Hagar & Co., and in the discharge of this duty, they have shown themselves eminently worthy the confidence and patronage of the printing public—furnishing us with a most superb press—probably the best in the State—and a very superior, handsome, and well arranged stock of Type, at a price considerably *below* what we expected them to cost. A Specimen Book, furnished us by Messrs. Hagar & Co., exhibit a stock of materials which they manufacture and can furnish promptly to printers, that equal, if not surpass, in beauty and variety, that of any other establishment in this country.

The head of our paper, and the engraving accompanying it, were furnished from the foundry of Wm. White & Co., also of New York.—They will be pleased, probably, to know that the execution and style of these articles are entirely satisfactory.

APPOINTMENTS.

We are requested by Mr. CALDWELL, to state that he will address such of his fellow-citizens as may assemble to hear him at the following places and times:

At Yont's, Lincoln County, on Friday next, the 9th instant;

[illegible] Springs, on Saturday 10th.

At Tunnel Hill, on Monday 13th.

On Wednesday and Thursday in Cleaveland County.

At Hoffman's Store, near Tuckasege Foard, on Saturday the 17th.

At Concord, Cabarrus County, on Tuesday of April Court, and at Mount Pleasant on Saturday of the same week.

At Charlotte, on Tuesday of April Court, and at Labatt's X Roads, on Saturday of the same week.

We are glad to see Mr. CALDWELL taking the field boldly. Whether his opponent meets him or not, the People can have a fair chance of hearing the great questions of the day fully discussed by Mr. C. As he is less generally known in Lincoln, Cleaveland, and Cabarrus than Mecklenburg, Mr. C. will spend more time in addressing and commingling with the citizens of those Counties than in this; but the Democrats of Mecklenburg, who know him well, should not be the less active on this account. The Federalists of the District are actively engaged in pushing their candidate forward, and *we* must be equally vigilant in disseminating truth, and detecting and exposing the false issues and erroneous statements with which our opponents have already flooded the District.

COL. BARRINGER.

Our remarks concerning this gentleman, in the Jeffersonian of the 23d ultimo, have been tortured into "an unprovoked attack" upon him—"a malignant ebullition of spleen," and drawn down upon us a long article of denials, coarse invective, and disingenuous equivocations little becoming the Colonel's former political course, and his boasted pretensions to courtesy and candor. We believe we have sufficient grounds for considering Col. *Barringer* himself the author of the article in the last number of the Federal sheet of this town, headed "Misrepresentations," and in that character we shall answer it.

It is an old trick of the Federalists, to raise the cry of "persecution!" or hatch up some other humbug, to screen their odious principles from a strict examination by the People:—but if Col. Barringer expects to ride into Congress from this District by a resort to such means, he will be very much mistaken;—or, if he hopes by bullying and coarse epithets, to silence this press, and prevent a full and free examination of his political acts and principles, he "counts without his host." Has he really become so thoroughly imbued with the spirit of rank *federal aristocracy* in which he has moved from his infancy, that when a candidate for a high public trust, any one who dares institute an inquiry as to his fitness for the station must be denounced by him in terms the most coarse and contemptuous? Does he proudly imagine that the People of this District will shut their eyes to his odious federal principles, and extend to him a "generous confidence," by blindly voting him into Congress, where he may aid his brother *blue-lights* in saddling the country with all the odious measures of Federalism? If so, *we* imagine the 13th of next May will teach him more respect for their intelligence

We shall now only review the most important charges which we made against Col. Barringer, and which he has either denied, or, admitting, has himself proved all we said.

We charged, that Col. BARRINGER was a *Federalist*—opposed to *State Rights*—in favor of a *National Bank* and *Internal Improvements* by the Federal Government. *He* denies being a Federalist,—denies being opposed to State Rights, or that he is in favor of Internal Improvements, but *admits* that he is in favor of a National Bank.

We *shall not* retort upon Col. Barringer the coarse personalities which he has seen proper to heap upon us:—but we now arraign him before the freemen of this Congressional District, whose votes he is seeking after for a seat in Congress:—we accuse him, (whatever he may *now* say, in order to *deceive*,) of being a *Federalist* of the most ultra stamp; an advocate for the unlimited exercise of the powers of *Internal Improvements* by the Federal Government, and, by consequence, an opponent of *State Rights*. To prove these grave charges, we bring up in judgment against him not *assersions*, but his RECORDED VOTES, while a member of our State Legislature.

Under the Administration of John Quincy Adams, the most lavish appropriations for Internal Improvements were made—indeed this odious system, so eminently calculated to reduce to beggars the People of one section of the Union to enrich another, universally regarded by Republicans as unconstitutional, was then fully carried out. When Gen. Jackson came into power in 1829, the Federalists still having a majority in both Houses of Congress, attempted to continue these lavish and unconstitutional appropriations. The sage of the Hermitage, however, had the firmness and republican honesty to place his foot upon the neck of the monster, in his ever-to-be-remembered Veto on the *Maysville Road Bill* which was hailed by every Republican throughout the land with rejoicing, as being a death-blow to Federalism. Before this *veto* of Gen. Jackson was exercised, there was general alarm throughout the country, arising from this species of encroachments, upon the Rights of the States. On the 2d December, 1830, Mr. *Bynum* introduced into the House of Commons of our State Legislature, the following Preamble and Resolutions, against which none but an ultra Federalist could be induced to vote:

"The General Assembly of the State of North Carolina now in session, yielding to the influences of considerations suggested by circumstances peculiar in themselves, and highly exceptionable in their tendency, and no less alive to the important advantages and incalculable value of the Union, than desirous of reserving to the several States, and more particularly to the State of North Carolina, the exercise of the free and sovereign powers of which they have never been divested, feels constrained, however reluctantly, to remonstrate and solemnly to protest against the exercise by the Congress of the United States, of any power not clearly and expressly granted by the Federal Compact; that the assumption by the Congress of the United States of the power to appropriate money to execute projects of Internal Improvement, such as the making of roads and cutting canals within the limits of the individual States, is entirely gratuitous and a direct and palpable violation of the Constitution of the United States, and unless speedily corrected and duly restrained, must inevitably eventuate in a prostration of the sovereignty and independence of the States, and the establishment of one great government of unlimited powers, is the deliberate opinion of this Legislature.

"This Assembly cannot forbear to avail itself of this occasion strongly to express its decided conviction that the permanency and success of our Republic Institutions depend upon a properly defined partition of the powers between the Federal and State Governments; yielding to the former the exercise of the powers distinctly and specifically enumerated in the Federal Compact, and securing to the latter the free exercise of those not delegated by said compact to the United States, nor prohibited by it to the States:

"THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, That under the division and limitation of powers by the Constitution of the United States, Congress has not the right to prosecute works of Internal Improvement within the confines or jurisdiction of any State, and particularly within the State of North Carolina; and that the exercise of such right is contrary to the genius and spirit of said Constitution, and eminently calculated to subvert the independence and sovereignty of the States.

"RESOLVED, As the further opinion of this Legislature; that apart from all constitutional objections, the exercise of such powers is to be deprecated as impolitic and inexpedient, and tend directly to the corruption of the principles, and indirectly to the destruction of the liberties of the people.

"RESOLVED THEREFORE, That this General Assembly, for and in behalf of the people and government of this State, does most solemnly protest against the claim of the Congress of the United States to exercise the power to prosecute schemes of Internal Improvement within the jurisdictional limits of any State, and particularly within the limits of North Carolina.

"RESOLVED IN LIKE MANNER, That this General Assembly does hereby most solemnly protest against any claims or exercise of power whatever on the part of the General Government to draw money in any manner whatever from the people of this State into the Public Treasury of the United States, to be thence disbursed for any objects save those of carrying into effect the objects of the grants of power given to the General Government as contained in the Constitution of the United States."

On the 30th December, these Resolutions were taken up in the Committee of the Whole. The first effort of the Federalists in the Legislature, was to have them *indefinitely postponed*,—for this motion *fourty-four* members voted, Col. *Barringer* among them. This failing, various amendments were proposed to destroy their force, for *all* of which Col. Barringer also voted;—but they were finally adopted, *ayes* 73, noes 47, and among the latter is recorded the name of DANIEL M. BARRINGER! What do the old Republicans think of this specimen of the Colonel's *State Rights, Anti-Internal Improvement* principles?

But we shall pin him closer yet.

The Veto Message of Gen. Jackson was bro't before the Legislature at the same session of '30–1. The Honourable SAMUEL T. SAWYER, then a Member of the House of Commons from Edenton, (and a truer State Rights man never lived) introduced into the House the following Preamble and Resolutions:

"Whereas the President of the United Stats, at the last session of congress, rejected, as unconstitutional, an appropriation to the Maysville Turnpike Road, thereby incurring the denunciations of those who advocate an unlimited discretion in Congress to appropriate the public money to internal improvements—a discretion, in the opinion of this General Assembly, alike impolitic and dangerous to the sovereignty of the Stats; and whereas the freemen of North Carolina united with others in the election of Andrew Jackson to the Presidency of the United States, under the full expectation of his reforming abuses and restoring the constitution to its original purity:

"Be it therefore resolved by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, That Andrew Jackson is entitled to the approbation of this General Assembly, for the firm and sound exercise of his constitutional privilege in the rejection of the Maysville Turnpike Road Bill and others of a similar character."

Here, then, the question was presented on its naked merits. The *Veto* of Gen. Jackson, which had given the first blow to the unconstitutional system of Internal Improvements was to be approved or condemned. It was hailed with shouts of applause by every Republican in the land, and as loudly denounced by the Federalists, and opponents of State Rights. Well, when the vote was taken in the House of Commons on this Preamble and Resolution, they were adopted by a vote of *ninety-seven* to *nine!*—yes, but NINE members of the whole House of Commons could be induced to vote against these truly Republican doctrines, and, among that *nine*, is recorded in bold relief the name of DANIEL M. BARRINGER, together with his colleague, whom he doubtless influenced to vote the same way.

It is needless for us to particularize the strong points in the above Preambles and Resolutions:—they declare that Congress can use *no* powers except those *expressly delegated* by the Constitution, without a palpable usurpation of the reserved Rights of the States, and a subversion of the liberties of the country:—that the power to prosecute works of Internal Improvements is no where delegated to the Federal Government, and cannot, therefore, be exercised without a manifest violation of the Constitution and a like invasion of State Sovereignty;—and, that money cannot be constitutionally drawn from the pockets of the People for any other purpose than to pay the legitimate expenses of Governments. Have these not been the doctrines of the Republican party since the foundation of our Government? and could they be more forcibly set forth than they are in the Resolutions of Mr. BYNUM? And yet, when they passed our Legislature, where do we find Col. Barringer?—*voting against them throughout!* Again, when Mr. *Sawyer's* Resolution came up, approving Gen. Jackson's veto on the Maysville Road Bill, where do we find him? *Voting against it, in a minority of* NINE!

Thus, armed and prepared with such evidence, we made the charges against Colonel Barringer, which appeared in our paper of the 23d ult., that he was a Federalist,—opposed to State Rights, and an advocate of Internal Improvement. He has denied the charges, and accused us of falsehood—we have submitted our proofs, and are willing for a candid public to say who *has lied*.

Col. Barringer *admits* that he *is* in favor of a National Bank; and attempts to justify this obviously Federal measure, so dangerous to the liberties of the country, by an assertion which we have too much regard for his intelligence to believe that he did not know to be untrue when he made it—to wit: that Washington, Madison, and Jefferson approved of such an institution. His admission here would convict him of being a *Federalist*, without any comment of ours; for, all Republicans have held a National Bank to be unconstitutional, tending to concentrate a vast and dangerous power in the hands of a few moneyed individuals, by which not only individuals, but also the State Banks, and, even the General Government itself might be oppressed and ground down to ruin. True, Gen. Washington, as he said himself, *reluctantly* gave his signature to the first National Bank, projected by the great Federalist, *Alexander Hamilton*, and founded upon our first National Debt; but what did he say upon this subject at another period, when not harrassed by opposing counsels? In 1787, in writing to a Senator in one of the Southern States, he says:

"I do not hesitate to declare, that if I had a voice in your Legislature, it would have been given decidedly against a paper emission, UPON THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF ITS UTILITY AS A REPRESENTATIVE, and the necessity of it as a medium. I CONTEND THAT BY THE SUBSTANCE, NOT WITH THE SHADOW OF A THING, WE ARE TO BE BENEFITTED. The wisdom of man, in my humble opinion, cannot at this time, devise a plan by which the credit of paper money would be long supported: consequently, depreciation keeps pace with the quantity of the emission, and articles for which it is exchanged, rise in greater ratio than the sinking value of the money. WHEREIN, THEN, IS THE FARMER, THE PLANTER, THE ARTISAN, BENEFITTED?"

"An evil equally great is the door it immediately opens for speculation, BY WHICH THE LEAST DESIGNING, AND PERHAPS MOST VALUABLE PART OF THE COMMUNITY ARE PLAYED UPON BY THE MORE KNOWING AND CRAFTY SPECULATORS."

So much for Gen. Washington's opinion of paper money and the benefits and necessity of Banking. Do they favor a National Bank?

Mr. *Madison*, it is well known, vetoed the first Bank Bill presented to him, on the express grounds of its unconstitutionality. He afterwards signed a similar bill, only from the hope, as he said, that it would aid the country in recovering from a heavy national debt, and the universal pecuniary embarrassment under which it then labored. But we must look elsewhere for Mr. Madison's views upon this important subject. In his celebrated Report of 1798, the publication of which we finish this week, prepared by him with great deliberation and care, and adopted by the Republican Legislature of Virginia, in justification of the Resolutions of '98, Mr. Madison says:

"Omitting other (usurpations of Congress) which have less occupied public attention, or been *less* regarded as unconstitutional, the Resolutions may be regarded as referring more particularly to the BANK LAW, which, from the circumstances of its passage, as well as the latitude of construction on which it is founded, *strikes the attention with singular force*," as "*resulting from forced construction*, and calculated to *enlarge the powers of the federal government*," and ultimately, as the resolution says, "*to consolidate the states by degrees into one sovereignty*, the obvious tendency and inevitable result of which would be, to *transform the present republican system of the* UNITED STATES *into an absolute*, or, at best, *a mixed monarchy*"

Here are the views of Mr. Madison, proclaiming the unconstitutionality and dangerous tendency of a National Bank, deliberately expressed, and which have met the universal approbation of the whole Republican Party. How, then, can he be said to have pronounced such an institution constitutional?

But the assertion that Mr. JEFFERSON was in favor of a National Bank, is a downright insult to the understandings of the People, and shows the degree of respect entertained by Col. Barringer for their intelligence. Mr. Jefferson in favor of a National Bank! Why, Mr. Jefferson never spoke of a National Bank, but to denounce it as unconstitutional and dangerous to the liberties of the country. When the first one was chartered, he delivered a written opinion against both its constitutionality and expediency, and those sentiments he never recanted publicly. To represent Mr. Jefferson as having been in favor of a National Bank, therefore, bespeaks great ignorance, or a design to deceive.

But we have already extended our remarks beyond what we intended at first, and must reserve our reply on the other questions at issue until next week, when we will shew that *all* the charges we made against Col. Barringer were not made without the proof to sustain them.

☞ Since writing the above, we have seen a Circular, issued from Lincolnton by Col. Barringer, to the freemen of this District. The Colonel comes out boldly for a National Bank, to be backed "by the faith and credit of the Government"!—A most magnificent scheme for converting the Government into a great Banking shop! What has become of the Colonel's great horror of a 'Government Bank' so much harped upon last summer?

We have neither time or room now to expose this lame effort to blind the People of the District to the questions at issue, all of which he slurs over, or dodges, except the Bank and Internal Improvements. We may take it up next week.

☞ The Hon. ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS has been nominated as the Democratic Candidate for Congress in the Raleigh District, in place of Doct. Montgomery, who declines a re-election. He is opposed by Doct. James S. Smith, of Orange County, as the Federal Candidate. This selection of the Democracy of the Capitol District, will give infinite pleasure to, and will be heartily applauded by their political brethren throughout the State;—we need just such a man as General SAUNDERS to defend the principles of the old Republican party in the councils of the nation for the next four years.

A Caution to the Democrats.—We are informed, on the very best authority, that Col. Barringer is endeavoring to impose himself upon the Democrats of Lincoln as being a Democrat himself! He says, we are told, that he differs with the great body of the Democratic Party but on a *single* question—that of a United States Bank! This must be set down as another evidence of the Colonel's contempt for the intelligence of the People:—He agree with the Democratic Party in sentiment! What then becomes of all his log-cabin speeches last summer; his violent denunciations of the Democratic Party and all its measures, which he *then* said were ruining the country? What becomes of his opposition to the Sub-Treasury, his advocacy of the distribution policy, his internal improvement opinions—and, in fact, all that has hitherto made him a most decided opponent of all democratic men or measures? Col. Barringer must believe the People of this District *soft* indeed, to attempt such an imposition.

FOREIGN NEWS:—AWFUL SHIP WRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.

The Steam Ship Caledonia, arrived at Boston, on the 20th ultimo, fifteen days from Liverpool. From a letter published in the New York Signal, dated London, March 3, we extract the following, which is the only item in regard to the relations between this country and Great Britain that we observe:

"The intelligence brought by the Acadia on the 15th, created some uneasiness, owing to the exaggerated reports on the matter of McLeod. The depreciation of value in the United States Bank Stock had also its effects, and for several days following this arrival, the money market wore a most gloomy aspect. We are happy to say that matters have again recovered themselves and a gradual improvement may be noted up to present date."

The Caledonia also brings the particulars of a most heartrending shipwreck, which happened in the British Channel, near Liverpool, about the end of last month. The wrecked vessel was the Governor Fenner, of Boston, and had on board one hunded and twenty-three souls, all whom, but two, were lost. The Liverpool Albion gives the following account of this horrid catastrophe:

"We sailed from Liverpool on Fridry last at noon, with the wind at S. S. W. The crew consisted of seventeen, and the passengers in the steerage amounted to one hundred and six. We had a full cargo of manufactured goods. On Saturday morning, at two o'clock, the wind blowing fresh from S. S. W., and when the ship was under doublereefed topsails, the gib, spanker, and mainsail in, saw a steamer to windward on the larboard bow. The ship's helm was instantly put hard a-port. The steamer crossed our bow, and struck her right midships. From the force of the collision, it was evident that either the ship or the steamer would sink, or perhaps both. Insantly I felt that the ship, the bows of which were stove in, was sinking. I cried out to the crew (all the passengers were below) to endeavor to save their lives. They, instead of running forward, through fear ran aft. My first object was to endeavor to save the crew and passengers: but so rapid was the sinking of the ship, I found it impossible to do anything to accomplish that object. I and the mate then ran forward, and, finding the ship fast sinking, I tried to jump on to the steamer. Failing in my first attempt through a momentary faintness, I made a second, and, just as the ship was at the water's edge, succeeded in grasping a rope which was hanging over the steamer's side. The mate saved his life by jumping from the fore-yard arm on to the steamer's deck. In one minute the ship sank, with sixteen of her crew and all the passengers, amounting together to one hundred and twenty-two souls. The steamer's boat was instantly lowered for the purpose of making an attempt to save such of the crew and passengers as might be floating, but it unfortunately swamped alongside."

"The passengers were all below in their births when the collision between the ship and the steamer took place. The shock caused by it would, of course, rouse even those who might then have been asleep. No doubt they would make a rush toward the deck: the interval which elapsed, however, between the shock and the sinking was so short, scarcely five minuets, that very few, if any, could have succeeded in reaching it. So that, in all probability, most of them perished in their berths. The mate had been married only a few days before the ship's sailing: the captain had given his wife a berth with her husband in the cabin. When the fate of the ship became inevitable, he attempted to run aft to rescue her. Time failed him, the instinct of self-preservation became strong, he sprung up the shrouds, and reached the steamer, as we have already stated, by jumping from the yard-arm."

Sir ASTLEY COOPER, the eminent Surgeon, died at his residence in London on the 13th of February last. "From a *post mortem* examination, by his own request, it appeared that effusion in the chest and pericardium was the cause of his disease."

Reduction in Prices.—A Wig Maker in New York advertises, that he has reduced the price of Wigs "from eight *up to* fifteen dollars."

The Democrats of *Chigago*, Illinois, have gained a great victory in their recent city elections. They have now elected their Mayor by 256 majority, and eight out of the twelve Aldermen.

From the Western Carolinian.

"HARRISON AND REFORM."

We do not intend that the flag-mottos and words of last summer shall be soon forgotten by the humbuggers hereabouts, and while their cry of "Harrison and Reform" is yet fresh in the memory of every man, we have a word to say of its practice both in our Legislature, and in Congress, since the hard cider banner has been triumphant. "Give us but the power," said the coon-skin patriots in their electioneering harangues, "and we will put a speedy stop to all manner of extravagance—to the expenditure of public money for fine furniture," &c. Every Harrison candidate in the State from the modest Governor down to his humbles admirers, spouted most vigorously from their pocket copies of Ogle's speech against soap and candles, towels and dish-rags;—they thought it most monstrous that such things should be furnished for Mr. Van Buren.—Their leader in this uncompromising warfare against domestic appurtenances, the honorable Mr. Jno. M. Morehead himself—a very proper leader by the way, in such a cause— at Litaker's muster ground in this County, and probably every where else in his rounds, held forth in a strain as long as the ancient covenanters used to—fully four mortal hours in descanting on the waste of public money, the extravagance of Mr. Van Buren, and the use of soap, towels, candles, wash bowls, dish-rags, and other things;—he thought it all outrageous—most outrageous, and was particularly horrified that the dish-rag should have been "hemmed." But mark the end of all these holy horrors of extravagance!—Not five months after their election, this man's supporters go to the Legislature, and vote *four thousand dollars* of the public money to furnish the Governor's House for the reception of his log cabin Excellency, and he accepts the lavish appropriation, and considers it all perfectly proper.—This was the actual "Reform" of the Whiggies at Raleigh.—Let us take a glance next at their work in Washington. When Gen. Harrison reached that City just before his Inauguration to the Presidency, one of the first things he did was to visit the "White House"—the President's residence called by the slang orators last year, the "Palace." He went through the rooms, and after examining their furniture declared that it was insufficient to accommodate his family comfortably, and demanded more.—Here from Gen. Harrison himself, let it be marked, was the declaration that the "Palace" and "splendid furniture" for which Mr. Van Buren had been so abused by his partisans, was actually not sufficiently comfortable to accommodate the family of a "North Bend Farmer" and "log-cabin" man!—It follows then, that the coon-skin speech-makers have either told what was false, in saying that the house was extravagantly furnished, or they have practised a fraud in representing Gen. Harrison as a plain farmer-like log cabin man.—They can choose either horn. But after Gen. Harrison said the house would not do as it was, the list of additional furniture, which we lately published, was made out under his inspection, and Congress voted six thousand dollars to pay for it. So that he now has every article of furniture which Mr. Van Buren had, and six thousand dollars worth besides.

This is the first specimen of Harrison and Morehead reform, and to this we add that the country is now enjoying the prosperity and "better times" promised to take place as soon as "Old Tip" should be elected.

Huzza for "Harrison and Reform!"

From the Lincoln Republican.

THE EXTRA SESSION.

The character and design of this are so fully and so judiciously noticed in the annexed remarks of the Globe, that we cannot do better than to copy them. It is our duty, however, to call upon the Republicans of this District to be up and doing. Let them arm for the contest immediately. The time is very short indeed, but it is long enough if our friends will use only moderate vigilance and activity. Their only danger is an overweening confidence in their strength; let this not betray them into apathy. Let them warn in every voter before the election, and impress him with the importance of his attendance at the polls. We know that it is a busy season of the year, that it will be inconvenint for the Workingmen, the real Democracy of the land, to turn out; but, surely, no one can refuse to spare one day to his country.

"This proceednig, then, originates in the impatience of one unprincipled man, bent on effecting a system of measures (condemned again and again by the people) through the nistrumentality of a body of partisans elected with a view to other objects, and carefully concealing from the electors the designs which they are now called together to accomplish, before the public sentiment can be rallied to arrest them. The called elections to fill the House of Representatives, it is supposed, will be influenced by the impulse given in the presidential election, and which operated to give a majority to the Federal party in the House, as far as already constituted. The called elections to be brought about so soon after the inauguration, it is supposed, will, for another reason, fall more readily into the same bias. The country people, among whom the strength of Democracy lies, turn out feebly at elections called at unusual periods. Federalism, mostly embodied in cities, towns, and villages, is always ready at the polls, and the bank cohorts are ever on the alert to bring in, at a moment's warning, those under their influence in the country.

"From the face of the proclamation, it will be observed, that the Cabinet have not ventured to designate distinctly, the particular measure which the exigency demands, and which is to justify an extra session. "Weighty matters, principally growing out of the condition of the revenue and finances, appear to call for the consideration of Congress." Why did they not name "*the weighty matter, principally growing*," &c.? They could not pretend that the condition of the revenue and finances were such that the Administration could not go on conveniently until the regular meeting of Congress. The new Administration started with five millions in Treasury notes—one million of other means on hand—and relief from another million in the pensions, payable in March, but anticipated and paid by that which preceded it. The Democratic Administration never, since the distribution of the surplus, commanded such an outfit for the year, at the adjournment of a Congress. And yet this ample provision will not serve Federalism nine months, although the appropriations of the last Congress are small in comparison with those of preceding Congresses, and the expenditures diminishing on all sides by the completion of the public buildings, the almost entire cessation of the Florida war, and the reduction of the pension lists.

"The truth is, this extraordinary Congress is called to take the nation by surprise, and to force down upon it a National Bank—a Protective Tariff—a Distribution of the Public Domain—and the nest-egg of a National Debt."

FEDPEAL REASONING.—"The Treasury is bankrupt.

We must lay additional taxes to replenish it.

Therefore, we have about three millions of dollars a year (the proceeds of the public lands) which we can give away!"

Yes, these "statesmen" tell an intelligent people that the exigencies of the Treasury are such as to require an extra session of Congress, avowing at the same time, that the object of the extra session is to give away forever about three millions of the annual revenue.—KENDALL'S EXPOSITOR.

THE RESULT OF TIPPECANOE ELECTIONEERING.—The hundreds of idle young men scattered throughout the country, and lounging about in our large towns, furnish indisputable evidence that many of the rising generation are contracting habits which, in after life, must cause a large amount of sorrow and wretchedness. Labor is not respected as it should be; and the consequence is, that idleness takes the place of industry, and poverty, ghastly and wretched, that of cheerfulness and content.

Baltimore American.

An applicant for office, on his way to Washington, was robbed in Baltimore, of all his letters, vouchers, &c., by which he hoped to obtain a share of the spoils. Oh, the remorseless villain!—the robber, we mean—thus to rob a man of his "good name," drawn and certified on paper. We suppose the unfortunate sufferer has given notice at head quarters, in order that "payment may be stopped," or else the intruding varlet may commit another crime by cheating one of the whiggery out of the "spoils of office.—*Standard.*

Not Burnt.—We congratulate ourself and all honest men, that the Public Buildings in Washington, particularly that containing the General Post Office, have been trasferred to the whigs *without being burnt.*

Believing that men who were base enough to charge such a design upon us, were not too good to hire incendiaries or even to apply the torch themselves, we had the most serious apprehensions for the safety of the public books and papers. Individually, we felt a deep interest in the matter, because those books and papers as long as they exist, will bear irresistible testimony to the purity of intention with which that Department of Government has been administered. *Kendall's Expositor.*

The Hon. John C. Calhoun.—This distinguished Senator was 58 years of age on the 17th inst., and of course celebrated his own birth day, as well as that of St. Patrick, in company with the Hibernian and St Patrick Societies, on Wednesday last.

Charleston Courier

In consequence of an error of the Niagara county Clerk, in drawing the jury; the trial of *McLeod* is postponed till the next term in course, as the Chief Justice has intimated that he cannot hold a special Oyer and Terminer until after the May term of the Supreme Court.

MAIL

Arrangements at Charlotte.

The Southern Mail arrives Sundays, Tuesdays, and Fridays a 2 o'clock, P. M., and departs North at 3 same day.

The Northern Mail arrives Sundays, Tuesdays, and Fridays at 10 p. m., and departs South next days at 3 a. m.

The Camden Mail arrives Fridays and Sundays at 6 p. m., and departs Sundays and Thursdays at 6 a. m.

The Lincolnton Mail arrives Mondays and Fridays at 8 p. m., and departs next days at 4 a m.

The Statesville Mail arrives on Fridays at 6 p. m., and departs next days at 4 a. m.

The Beatty's Ford Mail arrives Mondays at 6 p. m., and departs next days at 6 a. m.

The Steel Creek Mail arrives Thursdays at 6 p. m., and departs Tuesdays at 6 a. m.

The Wadesborough Mail arrives Thursdays at 11 a. m., and returns immediately.

The Providence Mail arrives Thursdays at 6 p. m., and leaves next days at 6 a. m.

The Chester Mail arrives Tuesdays at 6 p. m., and departs next days at 6 a. m.

Catawba Springs.

THE Subscriber would inform the public generally, that he is prepared to entertain Visiters at the above celebrated watering-place, and pledges himself that no efforts shall be spared to render comfortable and profitable the stay of all who may call on him. Terms of board moderate, to suit the times. THOMAS HAMPTON.

Lincoln county, N. C., April 6, 1840.

☞ The Camden Journal will insert the above 3 weeks, and the Charleston Courier, weekly, to the amount of $3, and forward the accounts to T. H.

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1841.

ORDERED by the Court, (a majority of the magistrates being present,) that notice be given in the Charlotte papers, for all the Justices of the Peace in the County, to appear on Tuesday of April Term next, to take into consideration the propriety of building a new Court House.

TEST, B. OATES, c. c. c.

April 6, 1841.—tcw.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of GILBERT COLES, decd., are hereby notified to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate, are also notified to make immediate payment, or the services of an officer may be employed.

JENNINGS B. KERR, Admr.

March, 26, 1541. 5—F

Last Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, are informed that their Notes and Accounts must be settled by the April Court, or they may be found in other hands for collection.

C. J. FOX.

Charlotte, 6th April, 1841 5—F

From the Genessee Farmer.

IMPORTANCE OF THE EDUCATION OF FARMERS.

Messrs. Editors: Although much has been said of late upon the education of farmers, still much more needs be said before the minds of the farming community will properly awake to this subject. It ought to engage the pen of the ablest writers; it ought to be published in every paper, and proclaimed upon the house tops, that *ignorance* is the greatest obstacle in the way of successful farming. If any profession on earth requires its followers to be well educated men, thoroughly acquainted with the laws of nature, it is that of Agriculture. In order to success in almost every business in life, it is necessary that those engaged should be well acquainted with the first principles of the profession. Especially is this true of farming. And yet how many there are who are engaged in this important business who are wholly ignorant of its first rudiments. No other profession has ever been the subject of so much abuse by reason of ignorance as this. Before men can engage in most other callings, they must first serve an apprenticeship and give a year or more of their service. Or they must spend seven or eight years and many hundred dollars in study, before they can be considered as prepared to engage in the intended profession. But any body can be a farmer, is the general opinion. Any body knows enough for that. No matter indeed whether they be any body or not, if they are only the shape of a man. No matter whether they know A from B, or whether they suppose the moon is composed of the same materials as our earth, or whether it is made of green cheese. No matter whether they suppose the earth revolves around the sun and is governed by the fixed laws of nature, or whether it stands upon the shoulders of four huge elephants. No matter at all about these things, if they only know how to plough, sow their grain and cover it up; this is all that is necessary. This has been the too prevalent opinion, although I am glad to say it is fast doing away.—Farmers' education has been greatly neglected; they have generally thought that to educate their children was unnecessary. With many the opinon prevails, that if they can only read well enough to read a newspaper, (seldom though that they take one,) can write a little, understand arithmetic well enough to add and subtract, their education is sufficent. To study Grammar and Geography would be worse than useless. As the former would make them talk more politely and correctly, and politeness is something that belongs to gentlemen, not to farmers. The latter would make them more acquainted with the world, and therefore create in them a desire of travelling. Philosophy, Chemistry, Geology, Botany, Mineralogy, &c., which are very essential to good farming, are entirely beyond their comprehension and are generaly supposed to be Greek or Latin words. For such people to send their children to an Academy, would of course spoil them, as it would make them lazy and proud. And this latter objection may be sometimes true; but it is always with those whose natural abilities are not sufficient for a farmer. Therefore, some other business, to which such ones always flee, would be better for them.

What I have said, is not true of all farmers Yet it is too much so with the majority; and its effects are plainly to be seen. By reason of such ignorance they have come far short of that profit which they might have realized, had they been more thoroughly acquainted with the principles of farming. And, as a consequence, farmers have generally been considered inferior to persons of other professions; and, therefore, farming has been looked upon by many as rather a low and degraded calling. And farmers have been contented to have it so. They have not considered themselves as good as other men. Like the African slave, they have been too willing to be trodden down by those whom they consider their superior. They often regard men of other professions far above themselves. But this should not be. Farming is the most important, and it should be considered the most honorable occupation in the world. Let farmers arise and take a proper stand in the community, and no longer let it be considered degrading to be a farmer. Let farmers become to be educated men. By becoming educated, I do not mean that they must be college educated; but let them be instructed in those sciences, which are necessary to a thorough knowledge of their profession. Let them be thinking, intelligent men—men of sound mind and honest hearts.

But, one more idea, and I have done. That is this. Farmers compose three-fourths of the inhabitants of this great republic, and upon them, therefore, rests the destiny of this nation. How important, therefore, that they be intelligent, educated, thinking men. Do they consider this? Then let them prepare their sons and daughters to fill a station so high and important. Let them prepare their sons for seats in our Legislatures and our Congress; and I verily believe were these bodies now composed of farmers, we should not see that discord which now prevails in our national affairs. K.

Le Roy, June, 1840

ON THE CULTURE OF THE SWEET POTATOE.

Mobile, (Ala.) May 22, 1840

To the Editor of the Farmers' Register.

Dear Sir: I am an earnest seeker after agricultural knowledge, and reading over the different numbers of your paper makes me feel a spirit of emulation that almost reaches enthusiasm. Discovering that you solicit every one to contribute in aiding all practical improvements derived from experience, I have presumed for the first time in my noviciate at farming, to attempt a description of the best mode of cultivating the sweet potato, so well suited to be the best and most profitable product from the reason of the little labour requisite to ensure a good crop, on any description of land in the Middle States, particularly from Louisiana to the Carolinas. And I would farther state that I have been engaged in raising vegetables for our city market since 1830, and have but recently discovered that husbandry properly pursued is the only true source of happiness to any people, insuring to all who will be diligent a more certain competence than even the mechanic arts, leaving out of view those who are subject to spasmodic affections, from inflated currency. My experience then assures me that the most convenient and profitable mode of culture, is to plant in ridges four feet apart on ground only once ploughed, as the distance is the guide for the size of the ridge, letting the slips, (as the planting potatoe is called,) be cut very small, say one inch only in length, where the potato is small; and where large round, devided or split in two or four pieces, which will prevent the large piecesfrom growing to what are called mothers, which, in other words, is only an increased size of the potato planted assuming a globular form instead of its striking out roots, each of which will make an oblong potato. The number of small pieces when prepared should be four, dropped one foot apart, and covered three to four inches deep; that done it only becomes necessary to scrape off the grass from the surface of the ridges, and between the potatoes, observing to give them a stirring at the same time; and as soon as completed, plough them deep into the ridges, so as only to leave them secure in their places, from injury to the sun's exposure, and at a week's interval, or sooner, let the hoes draw up all the dirt as well under them as possible, and our crop is made, for the vines will soon shade the whole ground superceding the necessity of any more labor. Another decided advantage of a crop of sweet potatoes, results from the proof that, in addition to the potatoes, it will produce as many water-melons, or musk, or pumpkins, as if they were planted by themselves, and do not injure the potatoes, that I could ever discover. Above all is the nutritious aliment which it yields, exceeding the Irish potatoe two-fold when fed from the root; but when dried, as I do the vines in digging, to the sun 48 hours even, on the ground, turned over next day, and when housed, by shaking all dirt or grit falls off; and I assure you that my horses leave hay, or clover, or corn blades, to eat the potato vines. In curing the vines, as in every thing else, the farmer must exercise his judgment according to the intensity of the sun: with me two days are sufficient. By the time you receive this it will be too late to act on my suggestions in planting from last years's slips, but not two late, even in your State, up to the last June, to make good sized potatoes from the vines, and if you can prevail on any of your acquaintance, who may have some now growing to try the experiment, the result will please them. From the vine the Spanish will not grow well. All other kinds may be cut so as to admit of doubling at least four if not six times, one foot long, and that introduced into an aperture or hole made either with an iron crowbar or heavy dibble, that will impress from the flattened surface of the ridge, one foot or more deep, and when put in by hand, observe that the running end is left out, and none of the ends project but one to two inches out; the dirt well compressed at the surface, and the yield will in your climate be incredible. It is only necessary as in the former, to have them hoed clean off, as soon as the grass appears, and plough down the ridge, and make it up to them again. If the vine when doubled four or six times, should not be over six inches in length, it will answer; but the longer, the better yield, and more certainty of living, for which my mode is particularly remarkable, entirely obviating the necessity of watering, if the vines are set out when the ground is thoroughly wet. Another advantage of this root is the ease with which it is kept; which is only to have them put under the ground deeper than the frost will penetrate, and make trenches between them lower than the potatoes, so that they are drained. They are not injured by the rains penetrating them, as all they require to keep them fresh, and not even to sprout under ground, if kept there until June, is to have the water drained off, and so deep as not to be affected by cold or frost. It is my opinion it exceeds all other roots because it is so certain: no worms or bug injure it at any stage of its growth, whereas beet and turnip are liable to both. L. V. B.

P. S. I assure you, you cannot expatiate to too great a length on the advantages of the culture of the sweet potato, for if the farmers would but try it, I am satisfied it would supercede many root crops, to the enriching of the grower, to be used to fatten cattle for the shambles, cows for the dairy, horses for the plough, by having them washed, intermixed with a little salt; and in fattening hogs, they are next in nutriment to corn.

ODDS AND ENDS.

To keep Bacon Hams in Summer.—Pack them in a flour barrel, in clean dry ashes or charcoal; head up the barrel, and put it up stairs, where it is dry, and as cool as possible.

Pickled Beef and Pork in the south and west, is apt to sour. Take it out and dry it—throw away the old pickle, or cleanse it by boiling. Smoke the barrel thoroughly and repack the meat.

Lard never spoils in warm weather if it is *cooked* enough in trying out.

Wash your Butter thoroughly in cold water, and work out all the buttermilk; pack it in a stone jar and stop the mouth *air-tight*, and it will keep sweet forever.

Sweet or Olive Oil is a *certain* cure for the bite of a rattle-snake. Apply it internally and externally.

To cure Scratches in Horses.—Wash the legs with strong soap suds, and then with beef brine. Two applications will cure the worst case.

Hooping-Cough.—It is not generally known, that when a child has this troublesom and dangerous complaint, if the backbone, from the neck downwards, be rubbed with garlic, previously warmed by the fire, and the patient being also placed near it, a cure is effected in a very short time.

Domestic Yeast.—Persons who are in the habit of making domestic bread, cake, &c., can easily manufacture their own yeast, by attending to the following directions: boil one pound of good flour, a quarter of a pound of brown sugar, and a little salt, in two gallons of water, for one hour. When milk warm, bottle it and cork it close. It will be fit for use in twenty-four hours. One pint of the yeast will make eighteen pounds of bread.

N. Y. Farmer.

GOLDEN RULE IN AGRICULTURE.

A practical husbandman, of the highest authority, assures us that the golden rule of agriculture, is to use such manures as will make heavy land lighter, light land heavier, cold land hotter, and hot land colder, must never be lost sight of. He that follows this rule, and he only, is a farmer.

Independence.—A strong determination to place yourself where you are not wanted

VARIETY.

The Jew's Leap.—When Captain Riley was shipwrecked on the coast of Africa, in 1815, among the dangers and difficulties he and his fellow-sufferers had to encounter, in their journey from Santa Cruz to Mogadore, was a frightful pass called the Jew's Leap. The path was not more than two feet wide; in one place it broke off in a precipice of some hundred feet deep, to the sea. The smallest slip of the mule or camel, would have plunged it, and its rider down the rocks to inevitable and instant death, as there was no bush or anything to lay hold of, by which a man might save his life. Many fatal accidents have happened there, and one in particukar, which gave to this terrific pass its present name.

A company of Jews, six in number, travelling from Santa Cruz to Morocco, came to this place with their loaded mules, in the twilight after sunset. Being anxious to pass it before night, they did not take the precaution to look out, and call aloud, before they entered on it, for there is a place built at each end of this dangerous road, whence a person may see if others are upon it, not being quite a quarter of a mile in length. A person, in hallooing aloud, can be heard from one end to the other, and it is the practice of all who go this way to give the signal.

A company of Moors had entered on the other end, going towards Santa Cruz, at the same time, and they supposing, as well as the Jews, that none but themselves would dare to pass it at that hour, proceeded without the least precaution. When about half way over, and in a place where there was no possibility of passing each other, or turning back either way, the parties met each other. The Moors were mounted as well as the Jews, and neither party could retire. The Moors soon became outrageous, and threatened to throw the Jews down headlong; the Jews, although they had always been treated as slaves, and forced to submit to every insult and indignity, yet finding themelves in this perilous situation, without the possibility of retiring, and unwilling to break their necks merely to accommodate the Moors, determined to attempt to force the passage. The foremost Jew dismounted carefully over the head of his mule, with a stout stick in his hand; the Moor nearest him did the same, and came forward to attack him with his scymitar. Both were fighting for their lives, and neither could retreat from the combat: the Jew's mule was first thrown down the craggy steep, and dashed to pieces by the fall. The Jew's stick was next hacked to pieces by the scymitar, when, finding that it was impossible for him to save his life, he seized the Moor in his arms, and springing off the precipice, both were instantly hurled down to destruction. Two more of the Jews, and another Moore lost their lives in the same way, together with eight mules. The three Jews who succeeded in escaping, were afterwards hunted down and killed by the relations of the Moors who had lost their lives in the pass, which has ever since been called the Jew's Leap.

An active Member of a Family.—Bill Simpson, after taking a severe curtain lecture from Mrs. Simpson one day, told her that he was so confoundedly sick of her perpetual scolding, that he must lie down and try to get a little repose.

"Repose! Mr. Simpson! (jumping up and pacing the floor,) why, as I live, every limb in my body is fast asleep at this moment, and yet I keep up."

"*Every* limb fast asleep, did you say, my dear?" (Looking up in amazement.)

"Every—*every* one, Mr. Simpson! arms, legs—do you dispute my word, sir? Dare you say——" (Looking daggers.)

"Oh, I *say* nothing, my dear—I would not for the world—but as this is a free country, I would ask leafe to *think*——" (Looking as if asking a boon.)

"Think what, Mr. Simpson?" (Coloring and stopping before him.)

"That there is one member of yours, my dear, that——"

"You don't mean to insinuate, Mr. Simpson, that my-my-this tongue of mine is not early asleep, Mr. Simpson, you don't——"

"No, my dear, I say no such thing; I think, however, it is the first member of the family that is awake and moving in the morning." Mr. Simpson makes up stairs, and Mrs. Simpson falls into a chair and sobs dreadfully.

Claremont, (N. H.,) Eagle.

Fighting Quaker.—In the American war, a New-York trader was chased by a small French privateer, and having four guns with plenty of small arms, it was agreed to stand a brush with the enemy rather than be taken prisoners. Among several other passengers was an athletic quaker, who though he withstood every solicitation to lend a hand, as being contrary to his religious tenets, kept walking backwards and forwards on the deck, without any apparent fear, the enemy all the time pouring in their shot. At length, the vessels having approached close to each other, a disposition to board was manifested by the French, which was very soon put in execution; and the quaker being on the look out, unexpectedly sprang towards the first man that jumped on board, and grappling him forcibly by the collar, coolly said, "Friend, thou hast no business here," at the same time hoisting him over the ship's side.

The following letter is said to have been picked up near North Bend, where it was doubtless dropped by "Old Tip" before leaving for Washington. It was cruel in this poor office-holder to mention the "petticoat affair" to the old General—he'll be certainly turned out for it:

——, Mass., November, 1840.

Dear Ginarel Harrison:

As it seems pritty sartin that you are about to be the next President, I loose no time in sending in my adheshun, for a kontinuance in the Post office here.—I assure your excellency that all I said about your bein a granny and a koward, was mere gammon, I didn't believe it when I said it. My wife begs you to think nothing about her petticoat, which she lent to be hung up on a pole just to jeer the whigs, as they was goin to the Worcesteer convenshun. She says she'll make it all up, if you are favorable. She intends to send you a big sage cheese, as soon you are kumfortably settled at Washington. We propos to call our next son Tip and Ty. I am most respectfully, your humble sarvant, I——L——

A Spirited Reply.—"Doctor," said a hard looking, brandy-faced customer, yesterday, to a physician,—"Doctor, I'm troubled with an oppression and uneasiness about the breast. What do you suppose the matter is?"

"All very easily accounted for," said the physician, "you have water on the chest"

"Water! come, that'll do well enough for a joke, but how could I get water on my chest, when I hav'nt touched a drop in fifteen years?

If you had said brandy, you might have hit it."

A Shocking Affair.—About 1 o'clock last Saturday night, says the Terre Haute (Ind.) Courier, of a recent date, the house of Mr. Welch, four miles west of Paris, Ill., was attacked by a party of five persons with their faces blacked, and otherwise disfigured, to avoid detection. Mr. Welch received the contents of a rifle (supposed to have been fired thro' the window,) whilst lying in bed; and, when the door was broken open, the defence of the family entirely devolved upon his wife and his son, (a lad of 16,) the balance of his household consisting of children under 8 years of age. As soon as the party obtained entrance, a person, who proved to be Geo. Redman, a near neighbor, rushed upon the elder Welch with a butcher knife; but before he could accomplish his diabolical purpose, young Welch knocked him down with a stick of wood, and followed up his blows until he broke the assassin's skull in several places. Redman lingered until Sunday evenig, when he died of his wounds. Whilst the boy was thus successfully defending the life of his father, Greenup James, one of Redman's accomplices, attacked Mrs. Welch, first fireing at her in the bed, and, subsequently, with a large hickory club, prepared for the purpose. Mrs. Welch, with more than Spartan bravery, siezed the tongs, knocked down her assailant, and, finally succeeded in disabling him so as to prevent his flight, and render his efforts at mischief impotent and harmless.

During the progress of the affray, three of the party (two of whom are supposed to be the son and brother of Geo. Redman) fled; and young Welch, leaving his mother to take care of G. James, and prevent his flight, went to Paris, and procured medical aid for his father, who was nearly exhausted from the loss of blood caused by his wounds. Mrs. Welch in the meantime, attended well to the safety of her charge, paralyzing his efforts at flight by applications of her trusty weapon.

Though badly wounded, it is beleived the elder Welch will recover, as the ball has been carefully extracted. Mrs. Welch and her son, through a singular interposition of providence, are entirely free from injury A young son, a boy of 7 or 8, was wounded in the head, during the affray, by one of the assassins, although not dangerously. This shocking attempt to murder a whole family, originated, it is supposed, in a misunderstanding or family quarrel of some months' standing.

G. James is secured in the Paris jail; and the officers of justice are in pursuit of the other accomplices of Redman; but, at the last accounts, nothing had been heard of them.

Witty Repartee.—A Frenchman once trading in the market was interrupted by an impertinent would-be-waggish sort of a fellow, who ridiculed him by imitating his imperfect manner of speaking the English. After patiently listening to him for some time, the Frenchman coolly replied, "Mine fine friend, you vud do well to stop now; for if Samson had made no better use of de jaw bone of de Ass dan you do, he would never have killed so many Fillistians."

Anecdote.—A parishioner complained to his minister that his pew was too far from the pulpit, and said that he must purchase one nearer. "Why," asked the clergyman, "can't you hear distinctly?" "O yes, I can hear well enough." "Can't you see plainly?" "Yes, I can see perfectly well." "Well then what can be the trouble?" "Why, there are so many in front of me, who catch what you say first, that by the time your words reach my ears, they are as flat as dish water."

MUSIC SCHOOL.

Mrs. HAMPTON'S School for the tuition of Young Ladies in Music, was opened on the 15th ultimo. She will give lessons at her residence, nearly opposite and very convenient to the Female Academy, on the following terms:

Per Session of five months, in advance $16
" " " " *end of Sess.* 20

Mrs. H. hopes, from her experience in teaching, and by unremitting attention to the improvement of her pupils, to receive a share of public patronage.

Charlotte, March 5, 1841.

PLANTERS' HOTEL,

(LATE DAVIS'.)

Hague & Gifford

Having purchased the Hotel formerly Davis', will continue the establishment on the same liberal scale as heretofore, and will exert themselves to make it a desirable residence for BOARDERS and TRAVELLERS, as their Table will be always supplied with the best the market affords, and their Bar with the best Liquors, and their Stables with attentive Ostlers and abundant provender.

The establishment will be under the exclusive management of Thomas A. Hague, formerly of the Salisbury Hotel, North Carolina, and his long experience will, it is confidently hoped, enable him to give general satisfaction.

Camden, S. C., January 29, 1841. 1—6m

NOTICE.

Having removed their stock of Goods to the country, and declined business in Charlotte, the undersigned earnestly request all persons owing them, either by note or account, immediately to call and make settlement. WILLIAM ALEXANDER will remain in Charlotte to close the business of the late concern, and it is hoped those indebted will not disregard this notice;—at any rate, all are requested to call and see him on the subject, and such as owe accounts, and cannot now pay, can close them by note.

The subscribers will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS HARDWARE

And every other article in the mercantile line, at their stand at CLEAR CREEK in this County, where they will be pleased to see and accommodate all who may favor them with a call.

ALEXANDER & BROTHERS.

Charlotte, March 23, 1841. 3—f

Book-Binding.

William Hunter would inform his customers and the public generally, that he still continues the BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS at his old stand, a few doors south-east of the Brach Mint. He will be happy to receive orders in his line, and pledges himself to spare no pains to give complete satisfaction.

☞ Orders left at his Shop, or at the Office of the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," will receive immediate attention. [Charlotte, March 5, 1841.

DISSOLUTION

The firm of A. Bencini and M. W. Alexander is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having any claims against said company will present them to A. Bencini, who is fully authorized to settle the same.

M. W. ALEXANDER,
A. BENCINI.

March 2, 1841. 1-3t

JOB PRINTING.

We are prepared at this Office with a handsome supply of Fancy Type, to execute all kinds of

Letter-Press Job Printing

In a very superior style, and at short notice. Orders will be thankfully received.

Jeffersonian Office, Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

William Hagar & Co.

Type and Stereotype Foundry,

74 *Fulton, Corner of Gold Street, New-York.*

The Subscribers take this method of announcing to their friends and the public generally, that, having purchased the extensive and well known

Type Foundry,

formerly owned by Messrs. Conner and Cooke, they have removed the same to their present central position. Having made extensive revisions, additions, and alterations, they are now prepared to execute orders of any magnitude they may be favored with, with promptness, and on as favorable terms as at any other Foundry in America. To their new Specimen Book, which has been recently extensively circulated, they would respectfully refer.

All articles manufactured by them shall be of a material equal, if not superior to any manufactured in this country—and undergo a thorough examination as to appearance, ranging, dressing, and properly assorting. All articles exhibited in the Specimen Book, formerly issued by Conner and Cooke, together with sorts to Fonts sold by them, can now be furnished from this Foundry without delay, with many since added.

WILLIAM HAGAR & CO. are agents for the sale of the Napier, Washington, and Smith Presses, which, together with Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Furniture, Ink, and every article used in the priating business, will be kept on hand, and furnished at manufacturers' prices.

N. B.—No machine cast Type manufactured at this Foundry.

New-York, February 25, 1841. 3-3m

CONCORD COFFEE-HOUSE.

The Subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Concord and surrounding country, that he has opened a

Grocery Store

In the Town of Concord, where he will keep constantly on hand a large supply of

GROCERIES

SUCH AS

Wines and Liquors, imported and domestic. Also, Sugar, Coffee, Bread, Crackers, Cheese, Lemses, French Prunes, Cakes, Raisins, Candies of all kinds, Toys, prime Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Spanish Segars of the best quality, Garden Seeds of every kind, Indigo, Copperas, Madder, Ginger, Spice, Pepper, Almonds, Cloves, Cinnamon, English Walnuts, Maccaroni, Vermaselli, Sardines, Herrings, Essence of Cinnamon, Cloves, and Peppermint,

And a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

The undersigned hopes, by strict attention to business, and by keeping a complete stock, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

F. R. ROUECHE.

March 16, 1841. 2-3

TO THE PUBLIC.

John O'Farrell announces to his customers and the public generally, that he has disposed of his entire stock of Groceries, Liquors, &c., to Mr. John B. Roueche of Lincolnton, and will close his business in Charlotte on Thursday of the ensuing April County Court. Until then, however, he will continue in business at his old stand, and be glad to accommodate his customers with every article in the Grocery line, on the most reasonable terms.

J. O'F. gives this early notice of his intention to close business, in order that all who owe him, either by note or book account, may have due time to come forward and make settlement, which he earnestly requests them to do between this and Court, for his notes and accounts must positively then be closed.

Charlotte, March 5, 1841. 1-tc

"With Scissors sharp and Razor keen,
I'll dress your hair and shave you clean."

Buonaparte, *the Barber,*

Respectfully informs his customers that he has removed his establishment to the east end of Col Alexander's Long Row, a few doors east of the Courthouse, where he will be pleased to see them at all times. He professes to be master of the "Tonsorial Art," and will spare no effort to afford entire satisfaction. Charges moderate, to suit the times. [Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

NEW CONCERN.

John B. Roueche respectfully announces to the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally, that, having purchased the stock in trade of Mr. John O'Farrell he will, on or about the 1st of May, at the stand now occupied by Mr. O'Farrell, open the most extensive and complete stock of

GROCERIES,

CONFECTIONARIES, &c.,

ever brought to the Charlotte market. He will make the selection himself, in the Charleston market, of every variety of WINES AND LIQUORS of the very best qualities—together with Cordials, Porter, New Ark Cider, Candies, Raisins, Almonds, Figs, Oranges, Cheese, Crackers, Fish, Fresh Oysters, Sugars, Coffee, Pepper, Spice, and every other article pertaining to the grocery business.

As J. B. R. will make his purchases entirely for Cash, he will be enabled to supply his customers on the most accommodating terms for the same article, or at short credit to responsible dealers.

He solicits, and hopes to receive a liberal portion of public patronage.

Charlotte, March, 5, 1841. 1-y

Cabinet of Minerals for Sale.

The undersigned, as Administrator of the late Doct. Austin, offers for sale the valuable CABINET of MINERALS belonging to the Estate of the deceased. A considerable portion of the collection was made by Doct. Austin himself, with much care, and principally consists of Gold, Silver, Copper, and Lead Ores, in their various natural combinations, selected from the mineral regions of this country, besides a number obtained from Europe.—Scientific gentlemen, or literary institutions wishing to purchase the whole, or any part of the Cabinet, can have farther information, on application to the undersigned. C. K. WHEELER, Admr

Salisbury, Dec. 4, 1841. 1—

Good Beef.

The Subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the citizens of Charlotte, that he has made ample arrangements to furnish them for another year with first rate BEEF. He has been in the business now nearly five years, and the quality of his Beef, and the moderate prices at which he has hitherto sold it, he hopes will insure him a continuance of liberal patronage. He will butcher and offer in market none but Beef of the very best quality, and nicely dressed.

THOMAS GOODLAKE.

March 16, 1841. 2-r

From the Genesee Farmer.

IMPORTANCE OF THE EDUCATION OF FARMERS.

Messrs. Editors: Although much has been said of late upon the education of farmers, still much more needs be said before the minds of the farming community will properly awake to this subject. It ought to engage the pen of the ablest writers; it ought to be published in every paper, and proclaimed upon the house tops, that *ignorance* is the greatest obstacle in the way of successful farming. If any profession on earth requires its followers to be well educated men, thoroughly acquainted with the laws of nature, it is that of Agriculture. In order to success in almost every business in life, it is necessary that those engaged should be well acquainted with the first principles of the profession. Especially is this true of farming. And yet how many there are who are engaged in this important business who are wholly ignorant of its first rudiments. No other profession has ever been the subject of so much abuse by reason of ignorance as this. Before men can engage in most other callings, they must first serve an apprenticeship and give a year or more of their service. Or they must spend seven or eight years and many hundred dollars in study, before they can be considered as prepared to engage in the intended profession. But any body can be a farmer, is the general opinion. Any body knows enough for that. No matter indeed whether they be any body or not, if they are only the shape of a man. No matter whether they know A from B, or whether they suppose the moon is composed of the same materials as our earth, or whether it is made of green cheese. No matter whether they suppose the earth revolves around the sun and is governed by the fixed laws of nature, or whether it stands upon the shoulders of four huge elephants. No matter at all about these things, if they only know how to plough, sow their grain and cover it up; this is all that is necessary. This has been the too prevalent opinion, although I am glad to say it is fast doing away.—Farmers' education has been greatly neglected; they have generally thought that to educate their children was unnecessary. With many the opinon prevails, that if they can only read well enough to read a newspaper, (seldom though that they take one,) can write a little, understand arithmetic well enough to add and subtract, their education is sufficent. To study Grammar and Geography would be worse than useless. As the former would make them talk more politely and correctly, and politeness is something that belongs to gentlemen, not to farmers. The latter would make them more acquainted with the world, and therefore create in them a desire of travelling. Philosophy, Chemistry, Geology, Botany, Mineralogy, &c., which are very essential to good farming, are entirely beyond their comprehension and are generaly supposed to be Greek or Latin words. For such people to send their children to an Academy, would of course spoil them, as it would make them lazy and proud. And this latter objection may be sometimes true; but it is always with those whose natural abilities are not sufficient for a farmer. Therefore, some other business, to which such ones always flee, would be better for them.

What I have said, is not true of all farmers Yet it is too much so with the majority; and its effects are plainly to be seen. By reason of such ignorance they have come far short of that profit which they might have realized, had they been more thoroughly acquainted with the principles of farming. And, as a consequence, farmers have generally been considered inferior to persons of other professions; and, therefore, farming has been looked upon by many as rather a low and degraded calling. And farmers have been contented to have it so. They have not considered themselves as good as other men. Like the African slave, they have been too willing to be trodden down by those whom they consider their superior. They often regard men of other professions far above themselves. But this should not be. Farming is the most important, and it should be considered the most honorable occupation in the world. Let farmers arise and take a proper stand in the community, and no longer let it be considered degrading to be a farmer. Let farmers become to be educated men. By becoming educated, I do not mean that they must be college educated; but let them be instructed in those sciences, which are necessary to a thorough knowledge of their profession. Let them be thinking, intelligent men—men of sound mind and honest hearts.

But, one more idea, and I have done. That is this. Farmers compose three-fourths of the inhabitants of this great republic, and upon them, therefore, rests the destiny of this nation. How important, therefore, that they be intelligent, educated, thinking men. Do they consider this? Then let them prepare their sons and daughters to fill a station so high and important. Let them prepare their sons for seats in our Legislatures and our Congress; and I verily believe were these bodies now composed of farmers, we should not see that discord which now prevails in our national affairs. K.

Le Roy, June, 1840

ON THE CULTURE OF THE SWEET POTATOE.

Mobile, (Ala.) May 22, 1840

To the Editor of the Farmers' Register.

Dear Sir: I am an earnest secker after agricultural knowledge, and reading over the different numbers of your paper makes me feel a spirit of emulation that almost reaches enthusiasm. Discovering that you solicit every one to contribute in aiding all practical improvements derived from experience, I have presumed for the first time in my noviciate at farming, to attempt a description of the best mode of cultivating the sweet potato, so well suited to be the best and most profitable product from the reason of the little labour requisite to ensure a good crop, on any description of land in the Middle States, particularly from Louisiana to the Carolinas. And I would farther state that I have been engaged in raising vegetables for our city market since 1830, and have but recently discovered that husbandry properly pursued is the only true source of happiness to any people, insuring to all who will be diligent a more certain competence than even the mechanic arts, leaving out of view those who are subject to spasmodic affections, from inflated currency. My experience then assures me that the most convenient and profitable mode of culture, is to plant in ridges four feet apart on ground only once ploughed, as the distance is the guide for the size of the ridge, letting the slips, (as the planting potatoe is called,) be cut very small, say one inch only in length, where the potato is small; and where large round, devided or split in two or four pieces, which will prevent the large piecesfrom growing to what are called mothers, which, in other words, is only an increased size of the potato planted assuming a globular form instead of its striking out roots, each of which will make an oblong potato. The number of small pieces when prepared should be four, dropped one foot apart, and covered three to four inches deep; that done it only becomes necessary to scrape off the grass from the surface of the ridges, and between the potatoes, observing to give them a stirring at the same time; and as soon as completed, plough them deep into the ridges, so as only to leave them secure in their places, from injury to the sun's exposure, and at a week's interval, or sooner, let the hoes draw up all the dirt as well under them as possible, and our crop is made, for the vines will soon shade the whole ground superceding the necessity of any more labor. Another decided advantage of a crop of sweet potatoes, results from the proof that, in addition to the potatoes, it will produce as many water-melons, or musk, or pumpkins, as if they were planted by themselves, and do not injure the potatoes, that I could ever discover. Above all is the nutritious aliment which it yields, exceeding the Irish potatoe two-fold when fed from the root; but when dried, as I do the vines in digging, to the sun 48 hours even, on the ground, turned over next day, and when housed, by shaking all dirt or grit falls off; and I assure you that my horses leave hay, or clover, or corn blades, to eat the potato vines. In curing the vines, as in every thing else, the farmer must exercise his judgment according to the intensity of the sun: with me two days are sufficient. By the time you receive this it will be too late to act on my suggestions in planting from last years's slips, but not two late, even in your State, up to the last June, to make good sized potatoes from the vines, and if you can prevail on any of your acquaintance, who may have some now growing to try the experiment, the result will please them. From the vine the Spanish will not grow well. All other kinds may be cut so as to admit of doubling at least four if not six times, one foot long, and that introduced into an aperture or hole made either with an iron crowbar or heavy dibble, that will impress from the flattened surface of the ridge, one foot or more deep, and when put in by hand, observe that the running end is left out, and none of the ends project but one to two inches out; the dirt well compressed at the surface, and the yield will in your climate be incredible. It is only necessary as in the former, to have them hoed clean off, as soon as the grass appears, and plough down the ridge, and make it up to them again. If the vine when doubled four or six times, should not be over six inches in length, it will answer; but the longer, the better yield, and more certainty of living, for which my mode is particularly remarkable, entirely obviating the necessity of watering, if the vines are set out when the ground is thoroughly wet. Another advantage of this root is the ease with which it is kept; which is only to have them put under the ground deeper than the frost will penetrate, and make trenches between them lower than the potatoes, so that they are drained. They are not injured by the rains penetrating them, as all they require to keep them fresh, and not even to sprout under ground, if kept there until June, is to have the water drained off, and so deep as not to be affected by cold or frost. It is my opinion it exceeds all other roots because it is so certain: no worms or bug injure it at any stage of its growth, whereas beet and turnip are liable to both. L. V. B.

P. S. I assure you, you cannot expatiate to too great a length on the advantages of the culture of the sweet potato, for if the farmers would but try it, I am satisfied it would supercede many root crops, to the enriching of the grower, to be used to fatten cattle for the shambles, cows for the dairy, horses for the plough, by having them washed, intermixed with a little salt; and in fattening hogs, they are next in nutriment to corn.

ODDS AND ENDS.

To keep Bacon Hams in Summer.—Pack them in a flour barrel, in clean dry ashes or charcoal; head up the barrel, and put it up stairs, where it is dry, and as cool as possible.

Pickled Beef and Pork in the south and west, is apt to sour. Take it out and dry it—throw away the old pickle, or cleanse it by boiling. Smoke the barrel thoroughly and repack the meat.

Lard never spoils in warm weather if it is *cooked* enough in trying out.

Wash your Butter thoroughly in cold water, and work out all the buttermilk; pack it in a stone jar and stop the mouth *air-tight*, and it will keep sweet forever.

Sweet or Olive Oil is a *certain* cure for the bite of a rattle-snake. Apply it internally and externally.

To cure Scratches in Horses.—Wash the legs with strong soap suds, and then with beef brine. Two applications will cure the worst case.

Hooping-Cough.—It is not generally known, that when a child has this troublesom and dangerous complaint, if the backbone, from the neck downwards, be rubbed with garlic, previously warmed by the fire, and the patient being also placed near it, a cure is effected in a very short time.

Domestic Yeast.—Persons who are in the habit of making domestic bread, cake, &c., can easily manufacture their own yeast, by attending to the following directions: boil one pound of good flour, a quarter of a pound of brown sugar, and a little salt, in two gallons of water, for one hour. When milk warm, bottle it and cork it close. It will be fit for use in twenty-four hours. One pint of the yeast will make eighteen pounds of bread.

N. Y. Farmer.

GOLDEN RULE IN AGRICULTURE.

A practical husbandman, of the highest authority, assures us that the golden rule of agriculture, is to use such manures as will make heavy land lighter, light land heavier, cold land hotter, and hot land colder, must never be lost sight of. He that follows this rule, and he only, is a farmer.

Independence.—A strong determination to place yourself where you are not wanted

VARIETY.

The Jew's Leap.—When Captain Riley was shipwrecked on the coast of Africa, in 1815, among the dangers and difficulties he and his fellow-sufferers had to encounter, in their journey from Santa Cruz to Mogadore, was a frightful pass called the Jew's Leap. The path was not more than two feet wide; in one place it broke off in a precipice of some hundred feet deep, to the sea. The smallest slip of the mule or camel would have plunged it and its rider down the rocks to inevitable and instant death, as there was no bush or anything to lay hold of, by which a man might save his life. Many fatal accidents have happened there, and one in particular, which gave to this terrific pass its present name.

A company of Jews, six in number, travelling from Santa Cruz to Morocco, came to this place with their loaded mules, in the twilight after sunset. Being anxious to pass it before night, they did not take the precaution to look out, and call aloud, before they entered on it, for there is a place built at each end of this dangerous road, whence a person may see if others are upon it, not being quite a quarter of a mile in length. A person, in hallooing aloud, can be heard from one end to the other, and it is the practice of all who go this way to give the signal.

A company of Moors had entered on the other end, going towards Santa Cruz, at the same time, and they supposing, as well as the Jews, that none but themselves would dare to pass it at that hour, proceeded without the least precaution. When about half way over, and in a place where there was no possibility of passing each other, or turning back either way, the parties met each other. The Moors were mounted as well as the Jews, and neither party could retire. The Moors soon became outrageous, and threatened to throw the Jews down headlong; the Jews, although they had always been treated as slaves, and forced to submit to every insult and indignity, yet finding themelves in this perilous situation, without the possibility of retiring, and unwilling to break their necks merely to accommodate the Moors, determined to attempt to force the passage. The foremost Jew dismounted carefully over the head of his mule, with a stout stick in his hand; the Moor nearest him did the same, and came forward to attack him with his scymitar. Both were fighting for their lives, and neither could retreat from the combat: the Jew's mule was first thrown down the craggy steep, and dashed to pieces by the fall. The Jew's stick was next hacked to pieces by the scymitar, when, finding that it was impossible for him to save his life, he seized the Moor in his arms, and springing off the precipice, both were instantly hurled down to destruction. Two more of the Jews, and another Moore lost their lives in the same way, together with eight mules. The three Jews who succeeded in escaping, were afterwards hunted down and killed by the relations of the Moors who had lost their lives in the pass, which has ever since been called the Jew's Leap.

An active Member of a Family.—Bill Simpson, after taking a severe curtain lecture from Mrs. Simpson one day, told her that he was so confoundedly sick of her perpetual scolding, that he must lie down and try to get a little repose.

"Repose! Mr. Simpson! (jumping up and pacing the floor,) why, as I live, every limb in my body is fast asleep at this moment, and yet I keep up."

"*Every* limb fast asleep, did you say, my dear?" (Looking up in amazement.)

"Every—*every* one, Mr. Simpson! arms, legs—do you dispute my word, sir? Dare you say——" (Looking daggers.)

"Oh, I *say* nothing, my dear—I would not for the world—but as this is a free country, I would ask leafe to *think*——" (Looking as if asking a boon.)

"Think what, Mr. Simpson?" (Coloring and stopping before him.)

"That there is one member of yours, my dear, that——"

"You don't mean to insinuate, Mr. Simpson, that my-my-this tongue of mine is not early asleep, Mr. Simpson, you don't——"

"No, my dear, I say no such thing; I think, however, it is the first member of the family that is awake and moving in the morning." Mr. Simpson makes up stairs, and Mrs. Simpson falls into a chair and sobs dreadfully.

Claremont, (N. H.,) Eagle.

Fighting Quaker.—In the American war, a New-York trader was chased by a small French privateer, and having four guns with plenty of small arms, it was agreed to stand a brush with the enemy rather than be taken prisoners. Among several other passengers was an athletic quaker, who though he withstood every solicitation to lend a hand, as being contrary to his religious tenets, kept walking backwards and forwards on the deck, without any apparent fear, the enemy all the time pouring in their shot. At length, the vessels having approached close to each other, a disposition to board was manifested by the French, which was very soon put in execution; and the quaker being on the look out, unexpectedly sprang towards the first man that jumped on board, and grappling him forcibly by the collar, coolly said, "Friend, thou hast no business here," at the same time hoisting him over the ship's side.

The following letter is said to have been picked up near North Bend, where it was doubtless dropped by "Old Tip" before leaving for Washington. It was cruel in this poor office-holder to mention the "petticoat affair" to the old General—he'll be certainly turned out for it:

——, Mass., November, 1840.

Dear Ginarel Harrison:

As it seems pritty sartin that you are about to be the next President, I loose no time in sending in my adheshun, for a kontinuance in the Post office here.—I assure your excellency that all I said about your bein a granny and a koward, was mere gammon, I didn't believe it when I said it. My wife begs you to think nothing about her petticoat, which she lent to be hung up on a pole just to jeer the whigs, as they was goin to the Worcesteer convenshun. She says she'll make it all up, if you are favorable. She intends to send you a big sage cheese, as soon you are kumfortably settled at Washington. We propos to call our next son Tip and Ty. I am most respectfully, your humble sarvant, I——L——

A Spirited Reply.—"Doctor," said a hard looking, brandy-faced customer, yesterday, to a physician,—"Doctor, I'm troubled with an oppression and uneasiness about the breast. What do you suppose the matter is?"

"All very easily accounted for," said the physician, "you have water on the chest"

"Water! come, that'll do well enough for a joke, but how could I get water on my chest, when I hav'nt touched a drop in fifteen years?

If you had said brandy, you might have hit it."

A Shocking Affair.—About 1 o'clock last Saturday night, says the Terre Haute (Ind.) Courier, of a recent date, the house of Mr. Welch, four miles west of Paris, Ill., was attacked by a party of five persons with their faces blacked, and otherwise disfigured, to avoid detection. Mr. Welch received the contents of a rifle (supposed to have been fired thro' the window,) whilst lying in bed; and, when the door was broken open, the defence of the family entirely devolved upon his wife and his son, (a lad of 16,) the balance of his household consisting of children under 8 years of age. As soon as the party obtained entrance, a person, who proved to be Geo. Redman, a near neighbor, rushed upon the elder Welch with a butcher knife; but before he could accomplish his diabolical purpose, young Welch knocked him down with a stick of wood, and followed up his blows until he broke the assassin's skull in several places. Redman lingered until Sunday evenig, when he died of his wounds. Whilst the boy was thus successfully defending the life of his father, Greenup James, one of Redman's accomplices, attacked Mrs. Welch, first fireing at her in the bed, and, subsequently, with a large hickory club, prepared for the purpose. Mrs. Welch, with more than Spartan bravery, siezed the tongs, knocked down her assailant, and, finally succeeded in disabling him so as to prevent his flight, and render his efforts at mischief impotent and harmless.

During the progress of the affray, three of the party (two of whom are supposed to be the son and brother of Geo. Redman) fled; and young Welch, leaving his mother to take care of G. James, and prevent his flight, went to Paris, and procured medical aid for his father, who was nearly exhausted from the loss of blood caused by his wounds. Mrs. Welch in the meantime, attended well to the safety of her charge, paralyzing his efforts at flight by applications of her trusty weapon.

Though badly wounded, it is beleived the elder Welch will recover, as the ball has been carefully extracted. Mrs. Welch and her son, through a singular interposition of providence, are entirely free from injury A young son, a boy of 7 or 8, was wounded in the head, during the affray, by one of the assassins, although not dangerously. This shocking attempt to murder a whole family, originated, it is supposed, in a misunderstanding or family quarrel of some months' standing.

G. James is secured in the Paris jail; and the officers of justice are in pursuit of the other accomplices of Redman; but, at the last accounts, nothing had been heard of them.

Witty Repartee.—A Frenchman once trading in the market was interrupted by an impertinent would-be-waggish sort of a fellow, who ridiculed him by imitating his imperfect manner of speaking the English. After patiently listening to him for some time, the Frenchman coolly replied, "Mine fine friend, you vud do well to stop now; for if Samson had made no better use of de jaw bone of de Ass dan you do, he would never have killed so many Fillistians."

Anecdote.—A parishioner complained to his minister that his pew was too far from the pulpit, and said that he must purchase one nearer. "Why," asked the clergyman, "can't you hear distinctly?" "O yes, I can hear well enough." "Can't you see plainly?" "Yes, I can see perfectly well." "Well then what can be the trouble?" "Why, there are so many in front of me, who catch what you say first, that by the time your words reach my ears, they are as flat as dish water."

MUSIC SCHOOL.

Mrs. HAMPTON'S School for the tuition of Young Ladies in Music, was opened on the 15th ultimo. She will give lessons at her residence, nearly opposite and very convenient to the Female Academy, on the following terms:

Per Session of five months, in advance $16
" " " " *end of Sess.* 20

Mrs. H. hopes, from her experience in teaching, and by unremitting attention to the improvement of her pupils, to receive a share of public patronage.

Charlotte, March 5, 1841.

PLANTERS' HOTEL,

(LATE DAVIS'.)

Hague & Gifford

Having purchased the Hotel formerly Davis', will continue the establishment on the same liberal scale as heretofore, and will exert themselves to make it a desirable residence for BOARDERS and TRAVELLERS, as their Table will be always supplied with the best the market affords, and their Bar with the best Liquors, and their Stables with attentive Ostlers and abundant provender.

The establishment will be under the exclusive management of Thomas A. Hague, formerly of the Salisbury Hotel, North Carolina, and his long experience will, it is confidently hoped, enable him to give general satisfaction.

Camden, S. C., January 29, 1841. 1—6m

NOTICE.

Having removed their stock of Goods to the country, and declined business in Charlotte, the undersigned earnestly request all persons owing them, either by note or account, immediately to call and make settlement. WILLIAM ALEXANDER will remain in Charlotte to close the business of the late concern, and it is hoped those indebted will not disregard this notice;—at any rate, all are requested to call and see him on the subject, and such as owe accounts, and cannot now pay, can close them by note.

The subscribers will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS HARDWARE

And every other article in the mercantile line, at their stand at CLEAR CREEK in this County, where they will be pleased to see and accommodate all who may favor them with a call.

ALEXANDER & BROTHERS.

Charlotte, March 23, 1841. 3-f

Book-Binding.

William Hunter would inform his customers and the public generally, that he still continues the BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS at his old stand, a few doors south-east of the Brach Mint. He will be happy to receive orders in his line, and pledges himself to spare no pains to give complete satisfaction.

☞ Orders left at his Shop, or at the Office of the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," will receive immediate attention. [Charlotte, March 5, 1841.

DISSOLUTION THE firm of A. Bencini and M. W. Alexander is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having any claims against said company will present them to A. Bencini, who is fully authorized to settle the same.

M. W. ALEXANDER,
A. BENCINI.

March 2, 1841. 1-3t

JOB PRINTING.

We are prepared at this Office with a handsome supply of Fancy Type, to execute all kinds of

Letter-Press Job Printing

In a very superior style, and at short notice. Orders will be thankfully received.

Jeffersonian Office, Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

William Hagar & Co.

Type and Stereotype Foundry,

74 *Fulton, Corner of Gold Street, New-York.*

The Subscribers take this method of announcing to their friends and the public generally, that, having purchased the extensive and well known

Type Foundry,

formerly owned by Messrs. Conner and Cooke, they have removed the same to their present central position. Having made extensive revisions, additions, and alterations, they are now prepared to execute orders of any magnitude they may be favored with, with promptness, and on as favorable terms as at any other Foundry in America. To their new Specimen Book, which has been recently extensively circulated, they would respectfully refer.

All articles manufactured by them shall be of a material equal, if not superior to any manufactured in this country—and undergo a thorough examination as to appearance, ranging, dressing, and properly assorting. All articles exhibited in the Specimen Book, formerly issued by Conner and Cooke, together with sorts to Fonts sold by them, can now be furnished from this Foundry without delay, with many since added.

WILLIAM HAGAR & CO. are agents for the sale of the Napier, Washington, and Smith Presses, which, together with Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Furniture, Ink, and every article used in the priating business, will be kept on hand, and furnished at manufacturers' prices.

N. B.—No machine cast Type manufactured at this Foundry.

New-York, February 25, 1841. 3-3m

CONCORD COFFEE-HOUSE.

The Subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Concord and surrounding country, that he has opened a

Grocery Store

In the Town of Concord, where he will keep constantly on hand a large supply of

GROCERIES,

SUCH AS

Wines and Liquors, imported and domestic. Also, Sugar, Coffee, Bread, Crackers, Cheese, Lemons, French Prunes, Cakes, Raisins, Candies of all kinds, Toys, prime Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Spanish Segars of the best quality, Garden Seeds of every kind, Indigo, Copperas, Madder, Ginger, Spice, Pepper, Almonds, Cloves, Cinnamon, English Walnuts, Maccaroni, Vermaselli, Sardines, Herrings, Essence of Cinnamon, Cloves, and Peppermint,

And a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

The undersigned hopes, by strict attention to business, and by keeping a complete stock, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

F. R. ROUECHE.

March 16, 1841. 2-3

TO THE PUBLIC.

John O'Farrell announces to his customers and the public generally, that he has disposed of his entire stock of Groceries, Liquors, &c., to Mr. John B. Roueche of Lincolnton, and will close his business in Charlotte on Thursday of the ensuing April County Court. Until then, however, he will continue in business at his old stand, and be glad to accommodate his customers with every article in the Grocery line, on the most reasonable terms.

J. O'F. gives this early notice of his intention to close business, in order that all who owe him, either by note or book account, may have due time to come forward and make settlement, which he earnestly requests them to do between this and Court, for his notes and accounts must positively then be closed.

Charlotte, March 5, 1841. 1-tc

"With Scissors sharp and Razor keen,
I'll dress your hair and shave you clean."

Buonaparte, *the Barber,*

Respectfully informs his customers, that he has removed his establishment to the east end of Col Alexander's Long Row, a few doors east of the Courthouse, where he will be pleased to see them at all times. He professes to be master of the "Tonsorial Art," and will spare no effort to afford entire satisfaction. Charges moderate, to suit the times. [Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

NEW CONCERN.

John B. Roueche respectfully announces to the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally, that, having purchased the stock in trade of Mr. John O'Farrell he will, on or about the 1st of May, at the stand now occupied by Mr. O'Farrell, open the most extensive and complete stock of

GROCERIES,

CONFECTIONARIES, &c.,

ever brought to the Charlotte market. He will make the selection himself, in the Charleston market, of every variety of WINES AND LIQUORS of the very best qualities—together with Cordials, Porter, New Ark Cider, Candies, Raisins, Almonds, Figs, Oranges, Cheese, Crackers, Fish, Fresh Oysters, Sugars, Coffee, Pepper, Spice, and every other article pertaining to the grocery business.

As J. B. R. will make his purchases entirely for Cash, he will be enabled to supply his customers on the most accommodating terms for the same article, or at short credit to responsible dealers.

He solicits, and hopes to receive a liberal portion of public patronage.

Charlotte, March, 5, 1841. 1-r

Cabinet of Minerals for Sale.

The undersigned, as Administrator of the late Doct. Austin, offers for sale the valuable CABINET of MINERALS belonging to the Estate of the deceased. A considerable portion of the collection was made by Doct. Austin himself, with much care, and principally consists of Gold, Silver, Copper, and Lead Ores, in their various natural combinations, selected from the mineral regions of this country, besides a number obtained from Europe.—Scientific gentlemen, or literary institutions wishing to purchase the whole, or any part of the Cabinet, can have farther information, on application to the undersigned. C. K. WHEELER, Admr

Salisbury, Dec. 4, 1841. 1—

Good Beef.

THE Subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the citizens of Charlotte, that he has made ample arrangements to furnish them for another year with first rate BEEF. He has been in the business now nearly five years, and the quality of his Beef, and the moderate prices at which he has hitherto sold it, he hopes will insure him a continuance of liberal patronage. He will butcher and offer in market none but Beef of the very best quality, and nicely dressed.

THOMAS GOODLAKE.

March 16, 1841. 2-p